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U.S. CLAIMS OF USSR CONTACTS 'EMPTY PROPAGANDA'

LD292148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video commentary entitled "Soviet-U.S. Relations -- Fiction and Reality" by PRAVDA International Information Department editor Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Of late there have been increasingly frequent semitransparent hints or else direct statements from Washington about official, semiofficial, and other contacts that are alleged to have taken place between the Soviet Union and the United States. What's more, the U.S. side is claiming that the talks have come close to discussing a resumption of the Geneva talks and that an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole was definitely raised. Yesterday, for example, THE NEW YORK TIMES quite simply stunned its readers. It claimed that U.S. and Soviet diplomats began talks last week, that they are having a serious discussion of the problems dividing us. This is very gratifying news, it said.

But the point is that this news and others like it are disinformation of the purest kind. Why then is Washington busy putting about these fables, one asks? There are several reasons. The first of these is the fact that the full extent of the deception of West European public opinion by the Reagan administration over the U.S. plans to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe has now been revealed. Washington's main argument -- to which President Reagan committed his personal prestige -- was that the deployment of these first-strike weapons was, among other things, "essential for the Geneva talks themselves." Washington asserted that as soon as the U.S. missiles made their appearance in West Europe, the Soviet Union would change its position and start to negotiate properly.

This was of course a bluff. But it was believed in some quarters. As you know, the Soviet leadership firmly stated that the Soviet Union did not intend to participate in talks aimed at fooling the peoples. The propaganda kings in Washington and certain other NATO capitals turned out to have no clothes. That is why they now need rumors about certain unofficial contacts, about the continuation of the nonexistent dialogue with the Soviet Union.

One may describe the second reason as a domestic one. The presidential elections are approaching and the question of peace and the state of Soviet-U.S. relations will certainly not be the least important issue. The voters are looking more and more closely at the current President's record on foreign policy, in particular relations with the Soviet Union. Let's be frank -- the President has done a lot in this area. For example, he has inflicted great damage on mutually advantageous agreements between our countries. By tearing up some and failing to adhere to others, he is trying basically to isolate the Soviet and U.S. peoples from each other. In other words the administration's course has not changed. Only the rhetoric has changed. Until Washington's verbiage is backed up by specific action, all assurances about willingness to improve Soviet-U.S. relations will remain what they are at the present time -- empty propaganda.

KORNILOV ON U.S. READINESS TO RESUME ARMS TALKS

LD291328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: Analyzing the U.S. positions on the major issues of war and peace, one cannot fail to be amazed at the incredible political somersaults now being performed by the present architects of American foreign policy.

Doesn't it seem that for a long time now Washington, in trying to ensure military superiority for itself, has been blocking and wrecking the talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe, driving them into a preprogrammed blind alley? And now that, through the U.S. zeal, these talks have been destroyed and American first-strike weapons are being deployed in Western Europe, the same Washington, having made a 180-degree turn, has suddenly started claiming that it really craves a dialogue on this problem. "We are ready for talks and we want them," says White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes, commenting on President R. Reagan's conversation with U.S. Ambassador to the USSR A. Hartman. "The question is, how serious is the USSR about resuming talks?"

That is how the Washington masters of disinformation are trying to present matters! To listen to them, it would seem that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is to blame for the fact that the talks in Geneva have been broken off and that Western Europe is being turned at an accelerated pace into an extra in the potential "theatre of military operations" being created by the United States and into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon which is arousing growing and fully justified alarm among the European and international public. As if the world did not know that it is the USSR that has always been and still remains a consistent supporter of the practical and effective solution of the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

As if the world did not know that it is the USSR that has persistently proposed in Geneva either the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe or the significant reduction of the number of nuclear weapon carriers. And none other than the United States has, under every kind of pretext, rejected the constructive and realistic Soviet initiatives one after the other, putting forward in exchange obviously unacceptable versions aimed at the unilateral disarmament of its partner at the negotiations.

The Soviet Union does not need to be convinced of the expediency of a dialogue on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet position on this problem is clear and our proposals concerning the curbing of the race, both of "European" as well as of strategic nuclear weapons, remain in force. Only one thing is necessary for their implementation, for the renewal of a dialogue: the readiness of the United States to liquidate the obstacles it has created, to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe. But this is precisely what Washington does not want to do. On the contrary, the United States is continuing its policy of turning Western Europe into a nuclear missile bridgehead, American first-strike weapons are being deployed at accelerated rates in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. Next is Holland, on which Washington is exerting shameless and ever-growing pressure, which is borne out in particular by the present trip by the chief of the Pentagon to The Hague.

Against the background of these facts, what value do the statements by Mr Speakes and others like him about "the United States's striving for dialogue" have? Yes, some people in Washington and in some other NATO capitals would very much like to give themselves the cover of "U.S. participation in talks" while creating in Western Europe a new nuclear missile fist to use against the USSR and its allies. However, in such a case, the talks would be nothing but a screen for the arms race unleashed by Washington and a support for the R. Reagan administration's policy, which is hostile to the cause of peace, a policy which the White House, with misplaced zeal, is trying, even though in vain, to dress up in "the clothes of a peacemaker." As the USSR has already stated, our country will not participate in such a game.

SHISHLIN VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR EQUAL DIALOGUE

LD291903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 29 Mar 84

["Topical Problems of International Life" presented by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] We are going through a peculiar time in international life. Peculiar, on the one hand, because, of course, both the level of tension in international relations, and the level of danger with which the state of international affairs is fraught, are great. But, on the other hand, of course, the need for change is palpable -- the need for a constructive, open dialogue on an equal footing.

So how do the prospects appear at the moment for this dialogue? And what are the prospects generally for the development of international relations? The answer to this question, of course, varies in the different capitals of the world.

The United States tries to portray things in such a way that, having deployed its medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of Western European states, and continuing, as a matter of fact, on a planned basis to implement the further deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, at the same time, the United States has established, supposedly, the prerequisites for serious talks with the Soviet Union, when in reality they simply broke off the Geneva talks and deprived them of any meaning.

But now, as soon as things have taken a turn, the United States is nevertheless trying to portray everything in its own way, as if it was not the United States that slammed the door on the talks, but rather that the Soviet Union abandoned the talks and the possibility of resuming these talks now depends on the Soviet Union alone.

Of course, much depends on the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union has articulated the ideas that might form the basis of genuinely serious talks, on an equal footing with the United States, to solve the tasks of the limitation and curtailment of the nuclear arms race in all its shapes and forms. And, as a matter of fact, the prerequisites for such serious Soviet-American talks could consist of a return to the situation, that state of affairs, prevailing in November last year when, as is known, there was not a single U.S. missile with nuclear warheads on the territory of the Western European states.

But the United States, by all accounts, does not yet feel like lending an ear to what Moscow is saying and, of course, this makes it impossible, to be frank, to resume the Soviet-American talks on this vitally important problem. But the truth here is alloyed with other ideas, if one listens to what is said in Washington and other bourgeois capitals. There they are again trying to entwine this in the current election campaign in the United States and say that the present stance of the Soviet Union is conditioned by the endeavor of the USSR to influence one way or another the fate of the race between the various White House contenders.

This, of course, is not the case. The Soviet Union is ready to conduct business with any U.S. Administration, and it is purely a question here of the actions, the conduct which might genuinely lead to a meeting with the fully weighed and balanced proposals of the Soviet Union. And then, of course, it will not concern any personalities, as indeed there is no question at the moment of an attitude toward one personality or other, to one American figure or another.

We judge Washington according to its policy and the actions it takes toward our country. But the complex, poor state of Soviet-American relations is not, of course, the sole factor determining international life today. The need for change, which I have already mentioned, is sharply felt in Western Europe and all over the world; but, if I may say so, particularly in Western Europe, perhaps. In any case, it is now difficult to name any Western European politician who would not advocate the resumption of a serious dialogue with Moscow, and a serious dialogue between East and West.

Those meetings held in Moscow between Soviet leaders and various Western European politicians are noteworthy in this regard. Those contacts which our country has with other Western European countries are characteristic in this regard.

Soviet-British consultations are taking place just at the moment at a rather high level. Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, is on a visit to Britain.

As you know, there were detailed talks in Moscow quite recently between West German Social Democrats and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. And so the level of this motion of mind and mood, and the level of raising these political activities constitutes, of course, the steps and assistance being made by our country and our socialist friends to achieve real progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe, which resumed recently.

It is known that the Soviet Union, as early as the first stage of the Stockholm conference, the European conference on confidence-building measures and security and cooperation in Europe, also advocated sufficiently extensive, constructive, and interesting ideas, aimed at really consolidating European security, and at the same time, consolidating international security.

But the first round of the Stockholm conference rather took on the form of mutual probing, to a certain extent, although, I repeat, the Soviet proposals were of complete substance. The Stockholm conference will renew its work in May and it is to be hoped that the break will have been used sufficiently productively and the consultations will make it possible to discover some kind of ground for a rapprochement of points of view on what has to be done for the house of Europe to be a house of peace, a house of peace and quiet, where real cooperation between states of opposite social systems will reign.

And here is another idea that I would like to articulate, speaking of the peculiarity of today. Yet again I refer to the Western press on the Soviet Union's stance -- although it is known that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko formulated it in detail both at the extraordinary plenum of the party Central Committee in February and in his election speech on 2 March this year. But, despite completely clear political statements at the most authoritative level, the Soviet Union's stance is yet again being interpreted in such a way that the USSR expects some kind of unilateral concessions from the West and the Soviet stance is inert. But how can one talk of inertia and stagnation in the Soviet stance when it was the Soviet Union that advanced an interesting, bold and far-reaching initiative in March -- I would even call it an idea -- on the conclusion and drafting of some kind of code of conduct for the nuclear powers in this far from simple nuclear age of ours. And this idea is sufficiently saturated with purely concrete and practical proposals, and I would like to point out that these Soviet proposals by no means exclude our readiness to listen to the ideas of possible interlocutors on the final form for this code of conduct, and, if you like, a security code for the 20th century.

It is probably that the practical work on this code of conduct and the consultations on it might even furnish the elements of trust, in such short supply in modern international relations, and make it possible to embark on the solution of other problems which are now dividing us from the West.

In any case, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there is no shortage of initiatives from its side. It is rather typical in this regard. I was recently able to visit Britain and Denmark and meet people of the most varied political views, labor supporters and people of a conservative persuasion, and it is rather typical that with the specific formulation of our foreign policy stance and those initiatives already advanced by the Soviet leadership it looks like my interlocutors are beginning to ponder what the West, for its part, can propose to defrost the state of international affairs today.

Europe, in any case Western Europe, is clearly trying to speak in a more autonomous and more independent voice than at any time previously. I do not want to diminish the significance of Atlantic solidarity. No, Western Europeans are loyal to the United States, but Western Europeans are also by no means all pleased at the imperious, cruel course pursued by the Reagan administration, not to mention the economic violence which is continuing both within the confines of Western Europe itself and within the framework of relations between the United States and Western Europe.

Therefore, we can say that change is knocking at the door. And the Soviet Union is absolutely ready, for its part, for positive changes. The Soviet Union is ready to talk with all possible interlocutors. But as far as a genuinely radical improvement in the political climate is concerned, everything depends in solving the problem of problems, limiting and curtailing the arms race, and on a satisfactory solution to such painful problems as limiting and curtailing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Essentially we can say that the United States has really simply rejected the exceptional opportunities for reaching accord, that these opportunities are not completely and utterly lost, that they are noted by them one way or another and used both in the interests of European security and in the interests of universal security. The more so, since the Soviet Union's security and the security of the United States can only be built on an equal footing. There is one principle here: the principle of equal security. It might be possible to reach accord on this foundation, on this basis. And, of course, it is not possible to reach accord when one side is aspiring to military superiority over the other, when one side is aspiring to smash military-strategic parity. Only illusory gambling on the achievement of military superiority, and the insolvency of attempts to smash military-strategic parity makes it possible for us now to say that, no matter how complex the present day is, there are possibilities for equalizing international relations.

The sooner this happens, the better.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLOCKING CHEMICAL ARMS TALKS

LD292229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, 29 Mar (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation at the Disarmament Conference said today that the United States is deliberately blocking the talks on such an important matter as the complete eradication of chemical weapons.

Less than a month remains to the completion of the spring session of the conference. However, in point of fact, its committee on the banning of chemical weapons has not even begun discussion of the draft convention, due to various obstacles and delays artificially created by certain Western delegations. Judging by U.S. press reports, the Washington administration is striving to drive the talks into an impasse, and at the same time create a suitable atmosphere to achieve the allocation of multimillion-dollar sums for the chemical rearming of the United States.

Having turned the attention of conference participants to these facts, V.L. Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, further recalled that several delegations had first shown excessive enthusiasm over the United States' widely-publicized intention to introduce a draft convention on the banning of chemical weapons. However, as is clear, for example, from an article in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, the authors of this draft do not plan to take the interests of the other participants in the talks into account. On the contrary, they want to foist upon their partners deliberately unacceptable clauses concerning, in particular questions of control. "For this reason," the magazine writes, "there is still a very long way to go before an all-embracing agreement on banning chemical weapons is concluded."

It is plain from all this, the Soviet representative declared, that the U.S. draft convention is effectively halting negotiations before they are even born.

Criticism is broadening in conference circles of the U.S. delegation's position, whose peace-loving assurances diverge sharply from its practical actions, both on the matter of banning chemical weapons, and on a whole series of basic points of the agenda of the Geneva Conference.

CEMA COMMITTEE EXAMINES ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

LD292310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 32d session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the sphere of planning activity has been held in Budapest. The committee examined draft long-term comprehensive measures aimed at meeting the CEMA member-countries' rational requirements for power, fuel and raw materials for the period to 1990 and for the more distant future.

CEMA COOPERATION IN ENERGY SECTOR VIEWED

LD281117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (TASS) -- Nikolay Lopatin, deputy USSR minister of power and electrification, writes in the latest issue of the ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF CEMA COUNTRIES journal that "the CEMA member countries' share in world electricity generation is at present 21 percent. They now generate 1.4 times more than the states in the European Economic Community."

The author notes that interaction among the fraternal countries in the power generation field is carried out within the framework of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation. The elaboration of a general plan for the long-term development of the unified power systems of CEMA member countries is an important step in the development of multilateral cooperation. This provides for primary construction of large nuclear and thermal power stations as well as power transmission lines. Thus it is planned to construct nuclear power stations, with a total capacity of approximately 37 million kw, in the CEMA European countries and in the Cuban Republic, with assistance from the USSR. There are at present 11 power sets in operation with VVER-440 [as received] reactors, including 4 in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 1 in the Hungarian People's Republic, 4 in the GDR and 2 in the CSSR. They are providing the national economies of these countries with tens of thousands of millions of kilowatt hours of electricity, permitting an annual savings of more than 10 million metric tons of standard fuel.

Nikolay Lopatin says that as a result of the planned program in many CEMA countries, the rise in demand for power in the eighties will be provided for mainly by nuclear power; in some countries in the course of the coming 10-15 years it will be one of the main sources for electricity and heating.

The training of national staff is of great significance today. Taking this into account, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is organizing the training of specialists and workers from the socialist countries, primarily the Mongolian People's Republic, Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, both at enterprises in the Soviet Union, and at installations being built and operated with technical assistance from the USSR in countries of the community.

The experience of cooperation among CEMA countries in the field of power engineering demonstrates the high level of efficiency and mutual benefit of the joint resolution of paramount economic tasks.

U.S. CHALLENGES UN ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD300958 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva March 30 TASS -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting:

Once again the U.S.A. has challenged the international community at the current session of the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

A vast majority of countries have showed growing concern over the U.S.-announced military space programs which threaten to turn outer space into a theater of armed conflicts. This concern has shown itself in the decision of the last session of the United Nations General Assembly to intensify the discussion of questions of preventing space from being militarised, including at the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Nonetheless, addressing the current session of the legal subcommittee a few days ago, U.S. representative Ted Boreck described that decsion as a regrettable mistake, a gross violation of the rule of procedure, an inadmissible attempt at politicising the subcommittee's work, and so on. He maintained that the problem ought to be discussed at the disarmament conference and nowhere else.

This is a strange enough statement to say the least, especially considering the fact that at the disarmament conference the U.S.A. and its principal NATO allies are blocking practical steps toward drafting a relevant international agreement.

Ted Boreck refused to conduct discussion on other issues in what provides an additional proof of the negative position of the U.S.A. These issues include specifically the determination of a geostationary satellite orbit, and the delimitation of air and outer space. These questions have been included in the agenda of the legal subcommittee's session despite earlier U.S. protests.

The U.S. representative said that if the legal subcommittee refused to consider and accept the objections put forward by him the United States would review its attitude to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its legal subcommittee and their work.

This kind of undisguised blackmail and threats against UN agencies seem to become a standard practice for U.S. diplomats. Each time when the U.S.A. finds itself completely or partially isolated -- and this has been the case ever more often in the past years -- representatives of the U.S. Administration reach out for the big stick. This is the only way one can describe Washington's attacks on UNESCO, UNCTAD, and now, on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

NATO'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY 'INGLORIOUS' JUBILEE

LD300449 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow 29 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the NATO pact, the propaganda organs of this bloc are doing everything to publicize its "virtues" and "services." In all kinds of comment in the press, NATO is being depicted as some sort of "peace-loving," "defensive" organization designed to "protect Western Europeans" and "Western democracy" as a whole against the "perfidious Soviets."

In this connection, it is worth recalling that from its very foundation on 4 April 1949, NATO was designed "to smash the forces of world communism." "This aim cannot be achieved by a defensive policy," proclaimed Memorandum No 7 of the U.S. National Security Council. "By concluding this treaty," wrote the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS at that time, "we have set up a military alliance whose aim is war with Soviet Russia." Thus, from the moment of its inception, the essence of the NATO bloc was aggressive. It remains so to this day.

NATO presently has in Western Europe one and a half as many nuclear warheads on medium-range systems as Warsaw Pact member-states have there. In addition, the deployment of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles, which are meant to fundamentally change the balance of forces in Europe to the advantage of the aggressive bloc, is in progress. Apart from this, the 78 land divisions of the Warsaw Pact are faced by 94 divisions of NATO. Armaments of NATO include 24,000 tanks. NATO has three times as many battleships. At the same time, the basis of the U.S. and NATO naval forces consists of 26 aircraft carriers, while the naval fleet of the USSR has only 3. It would seem that this is enough, that it is time to stop. But no. NATO strategists are calling for a further increase in armaments and for a corresponding increase in the military spending of the NATO countries. Now, the NATO bloc is spending approximately $300 billion a year on the arms race. The program for "modernization" and rearmament of NATO forces, imposed on NATO by the United States, will cost West European taxpayers an additional $90 billion in the next few years. Also, a global growth of conventional armaments and an increase of four percent a year in the military spending of the NATO member-countries are planned for the future. All these facts clearly testify to the fact that "peace-loving" NATO is not striving for peace. On the contrary, it is zealously stepping up the arms race.

This is also demonstrated by the fact that NATO is stubbornly refusing to react to the appeals from the Warsaw Pact countries for the conclusion of treaties on the mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact members and NATO, as well as on a mutual freeze and reduction of military spending. The NATO bloc rejects the idea of a renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons and many other important peace initiatives by the socialist countries. The instigator of this is the leader and ideological inspiration of the alliance, Washington, which is refusing to negotiate and wrecking all talks that might lead to a real reduction of armaments and the elimination of the threat of war.

NATO is celebrating its 35th anniversary. But this "jubilee" is an inglorious one. The activities of this organization run counter to the true interests of the peoples in the member countries. They are directed at the implementation of militaristic plans against the countries of the socialist community and against international detente and peace throughout the world. The facts irrefutably show that NATO is a tool of aggression in the hands of Washington and its closest allies.

U.S. CIRCUMVENTED ON INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE

PM291349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "A Positive Step"]

[Text] The session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean has ended in New York. Despite the attempts of the United States and its allies to block the committee's work, the delegates to this session embarked on the consideration of the agenda for the forthcoming international conference on the Indian Ocean. Its main feature is the proposal to elaborate practical measures to put into practice the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

As is known, last 20 December, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution instructing the special committee to complete the work on preparing for the international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1984 with a view to holding the conference in the first half of 1985.

The world community's highest forum was forced to adopt that decision since, as a result of the obstructionist activity of the United States and its allies in the special committee, the convocation of the conference on this problem -- one of the pressing problems of present-day international development -- which was initially planned for 1981, has been intolerably delayed.

Why is Washington trying to thwart the convocation of the conference on various imaginary pretexts? Simply because turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace -- the main question put forward for discussion at the forum -- is fundamentally in conflict with U.S. military-strategic plans in that part of the globe. As India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper wrote, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, explaining the unprecedented buildup in American military might in the Indian Ocean, stated: "This is a region where the terms 'parity' or 'equality' are unacceptable to us. We must have naval superiority."

Not for nothing did Washington require military superiority in the Indian Ocean -- which is more remote from the United States than any other geographical region of the world. The Pentagon's militarist expansion here is part of the U.S. Administration's global strategy of building up armaments with the aim of achieving military domination throughout the world. The strengthening of the U.S. armed presence, the consoliation of existing military bases and the creation of new ones, massive arms deliveries to the Asian allies -- all this is being done with a view to establishing military-political control over the littoral and continental states and ensuring the unhampered plundering of their national wealth by American transnational corporations.

The vast majority of the littoral countries advocate the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean with peaceful waters and a clear sky above. The special committee session that has ended in New York is undoubtedly a positive step in this direction.

NICARAGUA SEEKS SECURITY COUNCIL MEET ON ATTACKS

LD292049 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 29 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has demanded the convocation of an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council. A letter which Javier Chamorro Mora, permanent representative of Nicaragua at the United Nations, sent today to Javier Arias Stella (Peru), president of the U.N. Security Council, points out the urgent need to consider the question of the escalation of aggressive actions to which Nicaragua has fallen victim.

Tomorrow the U.N. Security Council will begin to consider the item on U.S. imperialism's "undeclared war" against Nicaragua, the war which is gaining in scope and poses a growing threat to peace and security in Central America.

NATO PLAN TO MEDDLE IN MEMBERS' INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD281835 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, has won notoriety as a practised hand in rhetoric which puts everything upside down. Thus, in connection with NATO's forthcoming 35th jubilee which the Atlantists intend to celebrate with pomp, she has asserted in an interview with the Austrian magazine PROFIL that the North Atlantic bloc serves the "defence of democracy" in Western Europe.

However, NATO's "democracy" which is being publicised by Jeane Kirkpatrick looks rather gloomy in actual fact.

What kind of democracy can there be when the leading circles of NATO together with the Pentagon, ignoring the wishes of the peoples of their countries, are speeding up the deployment of nuclear Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Their reckless actions grossly trample the explicit will of millions of people expressed during national referendums. This expression of will finds its reflection in the anti-war, anti-missile movement which is unprecedented in its massiveness and scope.

According to public opinion polls, about 80 percent of the population of Belgium, 75 percent of people in the FRG, more than 60 percent in Italy, 58 percent in Britain and 63 percent of people in Holland resolutely reject Pershing-II and cruise missiles. They refuse to sacrifice European security to Washington's imperial ambitions.

NATO's militarist course also results in substantial anti-democratic changes in the NATO countries' legislation directed against the basic human right -- the right to life. With the participation of the CIA and other special services, the NATO headquarters has worked out "reccomendations" to give a boost to the fight against the anti-war movement, to discredit its slogans and to pursue activists. The Government of the FRG has endorsed a bill which sharply restricts the West German citizens' right to hold demonstrations.

Facts to the effect that British troops, which are part of NATO and which are stationed in the FRG's territory, undergo special training for the conduct of "street fighting in Northern Ireland" have come to light and shed ominous light on the anti-democratic essence of NATO. The training is being carried out at two closely-guarded camps near Hannover where "mock-ups of North Irish cities" have been created.

From West Germany British soldiers are moved to the long-suffering Ulster where the North Irish people's actions for civil rights and democratic freedoms are being ruthlessly suppressed.

These exposes confirm NATO's involvement in the elaboration of plans to interfere in the internal affairs of the member countries in the event of "internal unrest". It is known that the committee on the problems of modern society, which functions within the structure of NATO's top leading bodies, discussed at its meetings such matters as motives for actions of individuals and groups in society.

Besides, the arms race which is being whipped up by NATO gives rise to serious socio-economic consequences in the member countries, increasing the tax burden and the number of unemployed.

NATO is an aggressive bloc of the West spearheaded against the USSR and other socialist countries as well as against all the forces of social progress and democracy. The bloc's ominous activity confirms this indisputable axiom with every passing day.

UN MISSION'S LETTER ATTACKS U.S. MICRONESIA PLAN

LD282139 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 28 TASS -- Serious concern is felt over the inadmissible situation shaping up with respect to the strategic trust territory of the Pacific Islands as a result of the U.S. illicit actions to dismember that territory and make it a U.S. colonial possession, says a letter of the Permanent Mission of the USSR at the United Nations to the U.N. secretary general.

Lately, the document says, the U.S. Government has taken further steps with a view to consolidate its actual annexation of that U.N. trust territory. Among other things, an agreement has been submitted for approval by the U.S. Congress on the so-called "free association" with the USA of two integral parts of Micronesia -- the federal states of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

The Soviet Union, the letter further stresses, has already drawn the attention of the United Nations to the illegal actions by the USA vis-a-vis Micronesia, aimed at fragmenting that single trust territory and invoking upon its individual components, a neo-colonialist status of the so-called "commonwealth" and "free association", pointing out that these actions run counter to the U.N. Charter, the trusteeship agreement concluded by the USA with the U.N. Security Council in 1947, and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

As it is attested by facts, the document says, the U.S. Government continues to neglect the obligations imposed upon it as the administering power -- to contribute to the political, economic, and social progress of the population of the trust territory, its progress in the field of education and its progressive development toward self-government or independence. During the almost forty years of administering that territory the United States deliberately held back its socio-economic progress with the clear aim of preventing the Micronesian people from embarking on the road of independent development.

In striving for a final transformation of Micronesia into its military-strategic staging area in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, the USA is forcibly foisting on the Micronesians long-term military agreements under which it is planning to expand the existing and to create new testing grounds on these islands for testing missiles, as well as naval bases, military airfields, storage facilities for nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and other military facilities.

The illegal actions which are being taken by the United States with respect to Micronesia not only prevent the exercise by the people of that territory of its inalienable rights to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence, but also pose a serious threat to the security of the countries adjoining to that region, and to the world at large. These actions constitute an open challenge to the United Nations and cannot but cause indignation and alarm of the world public.

The U.S. policy of annexation vis-a-vis Micronesia, the letter says in conclusion, constitutes inadmissible violation of the provisions of the U.N. Charter, under which all the functions of the United Nations Organisation with respect to the strategic trust areas, including the approval of the conditions of the trusteeships agreements, and changes and amendments thereto, are vested with the Security Council.

In these conditions the United Nations Organisation, under whose guidance the international trusteeship system was set up, must adopt without delay all the necessary measures in order to ensure full compliance by the United States with its commitments stemming from the U.N. Charter and the trusteeship agreement, and to prevent the realisation of the U.S. attempts to confront the world with a fait accompli in the form of the colonial subjugation of Micronesia.

The USSR permanent mission at the United Nations requests the U.N. secretary general to bring the present letter to the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

USSR, OTHER UN DELEGATES BACK LIBYA AGAINST U.S.

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets

The United States, having institutionalised terrorism, resorts to it in its relations with other countries, while cynically accusing national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East of "terrorist" tactics, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya, has declared.

Addressing a meeting of the U.N. Security Council, convened at Libya's request, he pointed out that Washington does not stop its aggressive campaign against Libya because it backs the Palestine Liberation Organization and refuses to grant its territory for American military bases, while its government is unwilling to play the part of U.S. henchman.

According to Syria's permanent representative to the United Nations Diya' Allah al-Fattah, the United States is acting as if it had the right to world domination. The interests of American imperialism run counter to the interests of the majority of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. On the latest armed provocations by the United States, the Syrian delegate said that they are aimed at consolidating American military presence in the region. Diya' Allah al-Fattah urged the Security Council to put an end to the policy of strength and threats pursued by Washington.

The USSR's ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy recalled that it has become common practice on the part of the United States to proclaim as the sphere of its "vital interests" vast regions in North Africa, Near and Middle East -- from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean, to say nothing about other parts of the world. Strike aircraft carriers with Marines on board cruise through waters of seas and oceans adjoining the regions. The United States is accompanying its policy of coercion toward developing countries by the non-stop propaganda clamour about the "Soviet military threat", Oleg Troyanovskiy noted. The world, however, has learnt well to see what is being hidden behind the smokescreen, behind the desire to justify its arbitrariness in the world arena by references to the East-West conflict.

As to the Soviet Union, it invariably maintains that an end be put to the dictate and interference in the internal affairs of young independent nations and they be rid of imperialist military presence.

The representatives of Ethiopia, Iran, Poland, Vietnam and other states stressed that the United States' militarist policy poses a grave threat to universal peace.

The Security Council will continue the debate on the issue of U.S. provocative aggressive actions.

SENATE HOLDS 'PROVOCATIVE HEARINGS' ON USSR

LD291623 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent M. Beglov reports:

Provocative hearings on alleged "violations" of arms limitation agreements and treaties by the Soviet Union were held in the U.S. Senate. They were organised by the Reagan administration with the purpose of vitiating still more the international climate and hampering the efforts to curb the arms race. Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defence, repeated the "accusations" cooked up in Washington and groundlessly charged the Soviet Union with what he described as possible or obvious violations of multilateral and Soviet-American accords, including the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties. It is noteworty that in making these accusations the Pentagon spokesman called in question the advisability of concluding new agreements on curbing the arms race and the need for arms control process.

It must be noted that Perle, just as Elmo Zumwalt, former naval chief of staff, and William Van Cleave, the well-known reactionary from the University of California, obviously expressed the official policy of the Washington administration and not their own opinion on this question. Such inventions were voiced more than once by the master of the White House himself.

They urged specifically the USA to denounce its treaty and political commitments under the agreements existing in this field and said that Washington should be freed from the need to observe documents signed in the past. At the same time Heritage Foundation, an ultra-conservative organisation, circulated during the hearings a new false report demanding specifically that the White House renounce its agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests.

Speaking in the Senate, "war hawks" made it clear why the White House needed to stage such cheap provocative shows. All of them demanded that Congress allocate full funds for a strategic arms programme and demanded a further increase in spending on the manufacture of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Rear-Admiral Noel Gayler, retired, co-chairman of the American Committee for East-West Accord, exposed these slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union. He said that the administration's "arguments" concerning "violations" by the Soviet Union were absolutely groundless and that with the help of these false charges Washington was trying to block any future agreements in this field. He also recalled that the United States itself was accused of at least six violations of different agreements. John Steinbrunner, one of the leading figures at Brookings Institution, described the administration's accusations against the Soviet Union as unfounded.

Anti-Soviet Charges 'Groundless'

LD291644 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

The present Washington administration, thinking in categories of war, is not interested in reaching accords on questions of arms control. In a bid to derail the entire process of limiting armaments, Washington avoids observing its commitments in this area by acting in circumvention or direct violation of them. In order to divert attention from its unseemly actions, U.S. officials are making an attempt to cast aspersions on the clear-cut and responsible attitude of the Soviet Union to its international pledges.

Provocative hearings, held at one of subcommittees of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, are yet another example. The tone was set at the hearings by Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, the notorious mouthpiece for slanderous anti-Soviet fabrications disseminated in Washington.

This time as well, Richard Perle was in his customary line. He accused the Soviet Union, without any grounds whatsoever, of "possible" and "undoubted", as he put it, violations of U.S.-Soviet arms control accords. The concoctions by the Pentagon official were so odious that retired Admiral Noel Gayler, co-chairman of the Committee for East-West Accord, speaking at the meeting, described them as openly mendacious.

The Soviet aide-memoire, presented to the U.S. Department of State two months ago, revealed the essence of Washington's negative attitude to the problems of arms limitation, and cited concrete facts of the violation and non-observance by the United States of specific commitments in this area.

Here are some of them. Having signed the SALT-2 treaty, the United States refused to put it into force. It declared that it will refrain from actions that might undermine the treaty, but in fact started a large-scale deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing.

The deployment of American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe was also a direct violation of the SALT-2 treaty. With regard to the Soviet Union, these missiles are strategic weapons and represent a direct and essential addition to the U.S. strategic offensive arsenal. Besides, is the cause of limiting strategic armaments promoted by the deployment of such new inter-continental ballistic missiles as the MX?

Yesterday's hearings at the Senate subcommittee confirmed once again the assessment of the Reagan administration's motives and actions given in the Soviet aide-memoire. Perle himself, and the hawks who backed him, such as former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Navy Elmo Zumwalt, openly insisted that the United States renounce its pledge under the existing arms control accords so as to gain freedom of action in the arms race, unprecedented as it is.

COMPARISON OF TASS ON SCOWCROFT IN MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 March First Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "They Had To Deceive Everyone Again." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page A 1 of the 28 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and, minus the dateline, was found to be identical except for the following:

Second paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...he had a "letter of recommendation" from the President...(supplying quotation marks)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...approach of the present U.S. Administration to...(supplying "present")

Last paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...fact that Scowcroft turned down meetings at the Foreign...(rewording)

VNA DENIES XINHUA CLAIM OF AIR INTRUSION

LD300735 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi March 30 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has issued a statement saying:

The Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported that on March 28 a Vietnamese plane allegedly invaded China's air space. In that connection the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY is authorised to make the following statement:

The XINHUA report has been fabricated by the Chinese authorities with the aim of building up tensions and is a hostile act towards Vietnam. On the said day, no Vietnamese plane made flights in the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

REAGAN CONTINUES PURSUING 'TWO-CHINAS' POLICY

LD300810 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 30 TASS -- The U.S. Defence Department has notified the Congress about its plans to sell to Taiwan various equipment worth a total of 87 million dollars for that country's Air Force. The Pentagon chief has once again reiterated that the Reagan administration continues pursuing the policy of "two Chinas". While making overtures to the PRC, Washington at the same time continues strengthening the military and economic potential of its ally Taiwan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RECENT PRC-JAPAN TALKS

'Backstage View' Described

PM300922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta "International Notes": "A Backstage View of A Visit"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's official visit to China has ended. In Beijing, foreign commentators note, the head of the Japanese Government was given a distinctly warm top-level reception.

The Japanese prime minister had talks with State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, with Deng Xiaoping, and with other Chinese leaders. Foreign Minister S. Abe, who accompanied Y. Nakasone, met with his Chinese colleague Wu Xueqian. In the course of many hours of top-level conversations, reports say, there was discussion of a wide range of questions of bilateral relations and international problems.

Both Japan and China attach special significance to the visit, pursuing their own goals and each seeking to gain certain political and economic benefits.

Japan today is one of the PRC's main trading partners. Last year bilateral trade amounted to more than $10 billion. This is one-fourth of China's total foreign trade.

In its handling of economic development problems, the present Chinese leadership is pinning great hopes on financial and economic support from developed capitalist states, especially Japan and the United States. The "open doors policy" has given foreign -- including Japanese -- firms wide scope. Major companies in the Land of the Rising Sun are involved in the construction of the Baoshan metallurgical combine near Shanghai, a chemical combine in Beijing, an ethylene production plant in Nanjing and a number of other enterprises.

During the Beijing talks the Chinese side confirmed the immutability of the "open doors policy" and urged Japanese firms to become more actively involved in bilateral cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations in China and the development of railroad transportation and communications and mineral deposits, and in other spheres. It was announced that it had been decided to extend the territory of "special economic zones" in Xiameng and a number of other areas of the country. Moreover, on the coastal strip from the port of Dalian to the city of Beidaihe similar favorable conditions will be created for foreign investment, primarily in Japanese.

To implement new joint projects, the Japanese side announced during the visit that it had agreed to give China another loan amounting to Y470 (more than $2 billion), its second loan in the last 5 years. Commenting in this connection on the Japanese-Chinese talks, the Beijing paper CHINA DAILY noted that Japanese credits to the PRC now total around $4 billion -- which makes the Land of the Rising Sun China's biggest creditor. At the same time, in the last 10 years China's trade deficit with Japan has reached around $8 billion.

During the visit the sides agreed to set up the "21st century Japanese-Chinese friendship committee." The body, which will have 10 representatives from Japan and 10 from China, will discuss political, economic and other questions on a long-term basis.

What is the reason for such activity on the part of the Japanese Government and its financial and economic "generosity" to China, bearing in mind that this kind of major aid to a foreign state, as the paper DAILY YOMIURI wrote, will further aggravate an already difficult situation for the Japanese budget? Answering this question, many Japanese and Western commentators point to deep strategic motives, not by any means a sincere desire on Tokyo's part to arrange genuinely equal cooperation with the PRC. The newspaper JIYU SHIMPO, organ of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, admits that the visitors used the Beijing talks to draw the PRC into the Japanese-American strategic military alliance, prepare the ground for China's gradual integration in the Western world's economic structure, and to block the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations.

The talks in the PRC capital, the Tokyo papers noted, showed that the Japanese Government is continuing to actively perform the role of a vehicle for U.S. policy in the Far East and the Pacific to involve the PRC in one way or another in the imperialist strategy to "contain" the Soviet Union. As for Japanese economic aid to China, it is supposed to be a lever to reinforce Washington and Tokyo's strategic plans vis-a-vis the PRC. It was no accident, therefore, that, before leaving for Beijing, the Japanese prime minister stressed that his visit was taking place directly before Reagan's trip to China and that it would prepare the ground for a successful American-Chinese dialogue.

Foreign commentators also drew attention to the fact that for sometime now, criticism of many aspects of the Nakasone government's policy has been suppressed.

The Chinese press no longer mentions Japanese textbooks' distortion of the history of events associated with militarist Japan's aggression in Asia and China. According to Deng Xiaoping, the problem of who the Senkaku Islands belong to "has been left for our descendants to solve." Criticism has ceased in Beijing of Tokyo's course geared to reviving militarism and strengthening the military alliance with the United States. Every effort has been made recently, the paper ASAHI wrote, not to mention topics that could have an adverse effect on bilateral relations. Contrary to obvious facts, Zhao Ziyang stated at the Beijing talks that in the Chinese leadership's view, the "Nakasone government is not pursuing a policy of militarism" at the moment.

The Beijing talks participants not only ignored constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, geared to strengthening the atmosphere of trust in Asia and the Far East, but grossly distorted the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The sides also failed to mention the militarist preparations of the United States and its allies, Japan and South Korea, which are posing a real threat to peace and to the security of the peoples of the region, including, of course, the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It was no accident, commentators remark, that when the talks turned to the United States and American-Japanese and American-Chinese relations, Nakasone praised the U.S. "love of peace" to the skies and urged China to have "good and close" ties with Washington.

Imperialist circles in the United States and Japan want "ties" of this kind to be founded -- and not just in the Far East -- on ideas of enmity and confrontation between neighboring states and of undermining socialism's positions and they want to hamper the development of principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation and of positive trends in international relations.

'Closeness of Views' Noted

LD301008 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- In the course of the meetings and talks, which Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held in Beijing with high-ranking Chinese leaders, was widely noted a concurrence or closeness of views and stands on a number of international problems, says the article published in the NEWS TIME weekly (issue for March 30).

They in Beijing actually put aside the question of the intensive build-up of military preparations by the United States and its allies in the Far East and accused the Soviet Union of, as they put it, "being a source of a threat to China's security", but did not utter a single word in condemnation of the openly militaristic policy of the Nakasone government, the obvious attempts made by Washington in alliance with Tokyo and Seoul at breaking the military-strategic equilibrium here and actually cobbling together a "tripartite alliance" against the USSR and the other socialist countries, against the national liberation movement, aimed at ensuring the United States' military superiority all over the whole Asian-Pacific region.

Representatives of Japan and China, the weekly writes, did not show any interest in the USSR's topical proposals that the question of strengthening trust in the Middle East and ensuring a relaxation of international tensions in that region be discussed in practical terms.

As far as Tokyo's military plans are concerned, the article notes, as Zhao Ziyang said, Beijing "does not think that the Nakasone government pursues at the present time a policy of militarism". It looks like they in Beijing fail to see that mass actions are continuing unabated in Japan itself against the process speeded up by the present government under the pressure of the United States of turning the Japanese archipelago into a forward base of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy in Asia, including the use of Japanese ports as home ports by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, whose ships are now being equipped with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles.

The fact is also disregarded that the military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula of a 40 thousand strong Army of the United States equipped with a nuclear missile arsenal is getting increasingly dangerous.

Touching upon the wish of the Japanese monopolies to strengthen their positions in China, the NEW TIMES writes that already today Japan is China's largest creditor. The sum total of Japanese credits to the PRC reached, according to the figures of the Bank of China, 3.5 billion American dollars over the past five years. In the course of the current visit, the Japanese side announced its readiness to grant Beijing in the course of seven years, beginning from the 1984 fiscal year, a new loan of 470,000 million yen (more than two billion American dollars).

Zhao-Nakasone Talks Compared

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 March carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report on talks in Beijing between PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "China-Japan: For Two Voices," has been compared with the PRAVDA Russian version published in the 27 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, revealing the following variations:

Page B 2, paragraph one, line seven reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Japanese Government is drawing the...(omitting passage);

Page B 2, paragraph two, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...with Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping declared that "the buildup of Soviet military might in Asia is a matter of common concern to China and Japan." It can be... (adding passage)

Page B 2, paragraph two, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...and South Korea, which is being conducted for the purpose of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority. (adding passage)

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Speaks at Luncheon

OW300C35 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 29 (MONTSAME) -- Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren, making a speech at the lunch hosted in his honour by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, said, in part:

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attach prior significance to an all-round strengthening and deepening of relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. In this we see the crucially important stimulus and guarantee of our successes both in the internal and external aspects.

The historical experience of People's Mongolia in the 60 years of development tellingly proves that the fraternal friendship and internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union -- the cradle of the October [as received] -- plays the decisive role in the cause of triumph of socialism in the ancient Mongolian land.

The successes and accomplishments of the Mongolian people in the socio-economic development of the country are the practical confirmation of the correctness of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of the transition of formerly backward countries to socialism, bypassing capitalism. In this sense the experience of the development of the MPR and the experience of her extensive and multifarious co-operation with the Soviet Union evoke quite understandably a growing interest on the part of many of the developing countries which have opted for social progress, the minister noted.

Our party has always attached and is attaching greatest significance to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries, strengthening of their foreign political cooperation and interaction in the international arena. And this task is,as never before, urgent in the conditions of today's complicated international situation.

The more aggressive circles of imperialism headed by the United States are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The Reagan administration of the United States has set a task of breaking the existing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, of gaining military upperhand over socialism and taking hold of domineering positions throughout the world. Its actions are becoming more and more frantic and adventuristic. The United States is unprecedentedly whipping up the arms race, developing new kinds of mass destruction weapons, deploying in Europe and other parts of the world first-strike nuclear means aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries. It has hastily set out to militarize outer space.

In a dogged attempt to weaken and undermine the socialist community Washington continues to wage an economic and psychological war against the USSR and the other fraternal countries, Mangalyn Dugersuren noted.

The American Administration steps up its struggle against the forces of national and social liberation. It resorts to pressure, political blackmail, gross interference in internal affairs and terrorism against sovereign independent states, and unleashes open armed aggressions.

However, neither the arms race and the policy of diktat nor confrontation and wars can bring the United States military superiority and political dividends.

Today the mighty forces of peace and progress are withstanding the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, Mangalyn Dugersuren said. The economic and defence potential of the Soviet Union, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, their principled and active peace policy are a reliable factor of ensuring peace and international security, of [words indistinct].

Interviewed Before Departure

LD292021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, was on a friendly visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Before his departure, Comrade Dugersuren gave an interview to our correspondent.

[Video shows Dugersuren facing camera, speaking in Russian] We noted with great satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the MPR and the USSR are gaining in scale and dynamism. Considerable attention was given to the situation in Asia, since both the USSR and Mongolia are Asian countries. In brief it may be said that the activities of the present U.S. Administration are leading to a rapid and dangerous deterioration of the situation in Asia. So everyone understands the atmosphere which has been created on this large continent. We agreed that now it is necessary to do everything possible to intensify the struggle of the peoples in Asian countries against the militarist preparations on this continent, and against any further deterioration of the situation in this region. [end video]

An announcement about the visit to the USSR of Comrade Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, is being published in the press.

Leaves Moscow

LD300230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2048 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS) -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian People's Republic minister for foreign affairs, today left Moscow. He had been in the Soviet Union since Tuesday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Joint Communique Scores U.S.

LD292308 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and Mongolia have blamed the worsening situation in Asia on the actions by the United States in provoking new conflicts in the area and in stepping up its strategic coordination with Japan and South Korea. The charge is voiced in a communique issued in Moscow following the visit of the Mongolian Foreign Minister Magalyn Dugersuren to the Soviet Union, in which he held talks with his Soviet opposite number Andrey Gromyko. The Soviet Union and Mongolia call for turning Asia into a continent of peace. In this context they note the importance of the Soviet Union's proposal to work out confidence-building measures in the Far East and of the other initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at stabilizing the situation in the area. The Soviet Union and Mongolia support the proposals of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos for normalizing relations with other Southeast Asian countries.

They also advocate the reestablishment and development of good-neighborly relations with the People's Republic of China, without harm to the interests of third countries. The two sides condemned the undeclared war against Afghanistan and imperialist interference in that country's affairs, and reaffirmed their support for Afghanistan in defending its revolutionary achievements. The Soviet Union and Mongolia support moves by nonaligned countries to promote peace and security for Asian and other countries, including their proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The two sides called for an end to Israeli aggression and American military interference in the Middle East, and reiterate their solidarity with the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialist and colonialist forces. The Soviet Union and Mongolia note the dynamic development of their bilateral relations and are determined to continue strengthening them.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM290916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev has met with Mongolian Foreign Trade Minister J. Dulmaa. A wide range of questions of the further development of Soviet-Mongolian trade and economic ties was discussed during the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM290922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Tserengiyn Curbadam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin 27 March.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador stressed that fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship -- which is based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- and close all-around cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of public life strengthen and expand every day and serve as an inexhaustible source and reliable guarantee of socialist Mongolia's prosperity.

Speaking in reply, V.V. Kuznetsov noted that during their recent meeting K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of Mongolia's People's Great Hural Presidium, noted the successful development of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and Mongolia. They confirmed the complete coincidence of the USSR's and Mongolia's positions on all main problems of the international situation, including the situation in the Asian Continent.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, V.V. Kuznetsov and Ts. Gurbadam had a cordial and comradely talk. It was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY'S N.E. ASIAN TRIPS HIT

'Pressuring' South Korea

PM300839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Volodin "Telex and Commentary": "The 'Lobbyist' From Wall Street"]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has arrived in the South Korean capital Seoul for a 2-day official visit, REUTERS agency reports. As a spokesman of the U.S. financial experts' delegation headed by D. Regan reports, the talks will focus their attention on the question of "liberalizing" the activity of foreign monopolies in South Korea's economy. "Seoul has already made some moves in this sphere recently but they are clearly inadequate. It must go further," he said.

This is not the first time the United States has exerted pressure on its allies and partners by forcing them to subordinate their countries' economies to the interests of U.S. banking capital. This is also the case with the U.S. Treasury secretary's present trip to South Korea. It is patently obvious that, for the U.S. side, the "liberalization" of the intervention of foreign capital implies primarily freedom for U.S. capital. And this time the Treasury secretary himself has taken the role of "lobbyist." This is also attested by the U.S. official spokesman's statement on the Regan "mission's" aim in Seoul. According to the spokesman the Treasury secretary is supposed to be "pressuring" South Korea -- a U.S. ally -- so that the latter opens more widely the doors of its banks to Wall Street capital.

Uses 'Blackmail' Against Japan

LD291702 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- Addressing a press conference of bankers here, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan has lashed out at the Japanese trade "partners". He expressed Washington's dissatisfaction with the fact that Japan does not make new trade concessions pressed for by the United States. The minister hinted that if Tokyo does not extend the access to U.S. commodities on the Japanese market, the U.S. can lose its patience. Time has come for actions and Japan should realise it, Reagan threatened.

They in Washington does not conceal that what is meant by actions is the economic and political blackmail. According to WASHINGTON POST, the administration is now considering, among other things, the question of delaying the visit by the U.S. Vice-President George Bush to Japan planned for this May.

SHULTZ WARNS JAPAN OVER FARM PRODUCE PURCHASES

LD292315 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 29 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has warned that Japan will be in for much trouble if it fails to decide on boosting its purchases of farm produce in the United States in the near future. He said in a message, which was handed over here to Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, that Tokyo's refusal to give concessions to Washington was endangering the entire p ckage of relations between the two countries.

Shultz also threatened Japan with protectionist measures against Japanese commodities. The U.S. Secretary of State demanded that Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura immediately arrive in the United States to sign an agreement on purchases of farm produce on American terms.

The newspaper YOMIURI reported today that William Brock, U.S. representative to trade talks, told journalists in Washington that an "action of retribution" would be launched against Japan if it failed to agree to increasing food imports from the United States within the next few days. The Reagan administration hopes that the measure will help trim the U.S. balance of payments deficit in trade with Japan, which exceeded 21 billion dollars last year.

JAPAN ROLE IN U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS, PLANS HIT

'Star Wars' Talks Cited

LD300140 Moscow TASS in English 2341 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo March 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovin reports: The deputy head of the Scientific and Technical Board of Japan responsible for space exploration programs, S. Miura, has flown to Washington with a detailed plan for Tokyo's involvement in preparations for "star wars". The newspaper ASAHI reported today that he will meet with senior officials of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to discuss technical details of his country's participation in the development of a major American orbital complex called upon to become a base and repair-shop for a fleet of combat satellites, with which the White House links its plans of dealing a "victorious first nuclear strike."

During talks between NASA Director James Beggs and members of the Yasuhiro Nakasone government here early this month they reached principled agreement that Japan will take upon itself the development and manufacture of one of the inhabited modules of this station.

In ASAHI's opinion, Tokyo should flatly refuse to participate in the project if Washington fails to confirm its claims that it bears a "civilian character". Under a parliamentary resolution, the press recalls, the Japanese Government may pursue space exploration only for peaceful purposes.

Speaking in the budgetary commission of the upper chamber of parliament yesterday, Prime Minister Nakasone declared that Tokyo has decided to start "studying the question" of using spacecraft for the needs of armed forces in real earnest, of course, exclusively "in the interests of maintaining peace". According to press reports, it is planned to appropriate a total of more than one billion dollars to develop and build the "Japanese part" of the Pentagon's base in space alone, despite the chronic deficit of state finances and officially announced "austerity programs" in Japan.

'Team Spirit-84' 'Participant'

LD291944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0841 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Tebin reports: The stepped up, provocative maneuvers by the Pentagon and its regional allies is a real threat to stability and security in the Far East. The Japanese ruling circles are trying to hush this up. Only one newspaper today reported the conclusion of the main stage of the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers.

During these maneuvers, which started 1 February, tens of U.S. naval vessels, including the Kitty Hawk strike aircraft carrier, the latest landing craft, missile cruisers and frigates worked out tasks connected with large-scale landing operations.

Practically the whole strike capacity of the U.S. Air Force in the western Pacific, including B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 fighters intended for nuclear strikes, were mobilized during the maneuvers. Foreign press agencies report from Seoul that General Robert Sennewald, commander of the U.S.-South Korean combined forces command, at a press conference on Wednesday directly pointed out that "the maneuvers were among the largest ever held in South Korea."

The 'Team Spirit-84' maneuvers are formally considered to be U.S.-South Korean ones, but in fact, they have a permanent third participant -- Japan. It is allocated the role of strong point from which the transfer of major troop contingents and military equipment is carried out every year during maneuvers. It must also be taken into consideration that in case of need the Japanese Armed Forces could be included in these types of operations at any moment.

Trying to intimidate the people with the fabricated "Soviet threat," the Japanese ruling circles are hushing up the real reason for the increase in military confrontation in the Far East: Washington striving to destroy the balance of forces in the region, among other means by increasing the military potential of the United States allies -- Japan and Korea. 'Team Spirit-84' has once again confirmed the formation in the Far East of a triple military alliance with the participation of the United States, South Korea and Japan.

DPRK RAPS S. KOREA 'VIOLATION', 'TEAM SPIRIT-84'

PM290745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "DPRK: Violation of Territorial Waters"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Mar -- As KCNA reports, on the morning of 25 March a South Korean warship encroached into DPRK territorial waters in the region of the country's west coast.

The DPRK chief delegate on the Military Armistice Commission in Korea issued a resolute protest over that dangerous provocative action. Such actions by the South Korean side, committed during the large-scale American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" joint maneuvers, the DPRK spokesman emphasized, grossly violate the armistice agreement, further exacerbate tension in the region, and could bring about a serious conflict. The DPRK spokesman demanded an end to the dangerous provocations.

The chief aim of the joint maneuvers being held by Washington and Seoul is to rehearse a so-called "preemptive strike" against the DPRK, NODONG SINMUM, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, emphasizes. These exercises involve more than 200,000 soldiers and officers and a large quantity of modern military hardware and arms shipped here from U.S. bases in various parts of the world.

VIETNAM PLANNING CHIEF VO VAN KIET LEAVES USSR

PM291356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From USSR"]

[Text] Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, left the Soviet Union 26 March. He had been in our country on a working visit.

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE SEES DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

PM290820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Received by the Australian Prime Minister"]

[Text] Canberra, 26 Mar -- Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke today received V.L. Malkevich, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the Soviet delegation at the fourth session of the Soviet-Australian working group on trade in machinery and equipment, which has been held here. Questions of the state of and the prospects for relations between the two countries were touched on during the talks which were held. Ye.M. Samoteykin, USSR ambassador to Australia, participated in the talks.

U.S. TRIES TO 'INSTRUCT' PHILIPPINES ON POLICY

LD292208 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Manila March 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kiselev reports:

When addressing foreign diplomats in Manila, Michael Armacost, former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, who has been appointed to the post of U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, in place of Lawrence Eagleburger, who is resigning, tried to "instruct" the Philippine administration in a didactic tone how it should pursue a domestic policy and handle the economic problems facing the country. The newspaper DAILY EXPRESS points out that the speech by the U.S. ambassador sounded a "call" to the Philippine administration to adopt as a basis the "American model of democracy" and to create such conditions in the country which would suit the White House. The newspaper points out that Armacost motivated the assumed "right" to admonish the leaders of the Philippines, which virtually means a direct interference in the internal affairs of the country, by U.S. important economic and political interests in the Philippines where the Pentagon's major bases are located.

The local press emphasizes that Mr. Armacost, who is to fill the high post in the U.S. Department of State soon, should realise that the Philippines is a sovereign and independent state which has long cast off the fetters of U.S. colonial domination.

U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS SPUR TENSION IN S.E. ASIA

LD291634 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 29 TASS -- The United States is trying to work up tension in Southeast Asia with the help of massive shipments of American arms and military equipment to countries of the region.

This is evidenced by statements made by representatives of the Reagan administration at hearings in one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives International Affairs Committee which is discussing the question of American deliveries of modern F-16 fighter bombers to developing countries, specifically member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state, Richard Armitage, assistant defense secretary, and other officials were trying to scare the legislators by an alleged "Soviet-Vietnamese menace" and thus impress on them the need to sell these planes to ASEAN countries. Lewis Dunn, assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, asserted that the supply of new fighter bombers to these states would strengthen stability in the region.

Political observers says that Washington's actions will undoubtedly cause a dangerous deterioration of the situation in Southeast Asia and help draw these countries within the orbit of U.S. aggressive policy.

HUNGARIAN PARTY AIDE ON WESTERN PROPAGANDA

PM291523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Janos Barabas, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Section: "Trumped Card. On Some Aspects of the West's Subversive Propaganda"]

[Text] Under the conditions of increased international tension created by imperialism's aggressive course, Western propaganda has launched a veritable psychological war against the socialist countries, including Hungary. Its goal is to denigrate our socialist system and to create mistrust in the party's policy and its principled and consistent course. The most refined methods are used for this purpose. Here is one of them.

The great successes scored by Hungary's working people in building the new society are widely known. The people's power in our county is firm; trust and complete mutual understanding exist between the party and the people. All this helps build up Hungary's international prestige. In 1 month Hungary's industry produces as much output as in the whole of 1938. The country now occupies a leading position in the world in per capita grain yields and in the manufacture of aluminum, buses, and vacuum technology products.

The conditions for economic growth in Hungary have recently become complicated as a result of the transition to intensive development. The crisis in the world capitalist economy and the explosion of raw material and energy source prices have also had a negative impact on our economy. These are the objective reasons behind the difficulties we are experiencing. The Hungarian people and our friends are well aware of them. They are doing everything within their power to overcome them as soon as possible.

Western propaganda is acting differently. It has launched a slander campaign. According to the West, all the complications in Hungary's national economy are the result of miscalculations in the party's economic policy. We are also being offered "advice" on how to overcome the complex situation. Namely: Relax the socialist principles in the economy, do away with the planned nature of the national economy, and curtail cooperation with the USSR and the CEMA countries. They tell us that we must introduce the capitalist principles of economic management in Hungary's national economy because, in their opinion, these principles can work "miracles."

The tactics of counterposing some socialist countries to others is another method of the West's subversive propaganda against Hungary. They actually praise Hungary's achievements. But they ascribe them to some kind of "liberalism" that allegedly exists in our country. What is the proof? There is no proof. Very simple, Western propagandists come to Hungary and begin by strolling along Budapest's (Valsi) Street looking at the artisans' stalls, and immediately draw the conclusion: "Hungary is not like the other communist countries where there are no small private owners." In this way, they confuse the initiative and enterprise which are supported by the party with the private sector typical of the West. Meanwhile, it is well known and proved by stalistical data that 98.7 percent of industrial output, 99 percent of agricultural output, and 98.9 percent of trade turnover in Hungary belong to the socialist sector. These are objective data. However, they are of little interest to Western propagandists.

The West's ideologists are also misconstruing our economic reforms which, in their words, are supposedly identical to the capitalist methods of economic management. Speaking about Hungary's foreign trade ties, they deliberately falsify the facts: after all, the socialist countris account for more than 50 percent of our foreign trade turnover. Trade with the USSR actually accounts for more than one-third of the total volume of our foreign economic ties, and a considerable increase in this trade is envisaged even by 1985.

The West's ideological centers have recently stepped up their attempts to discredit the fraternal countries' peaceful policy and to disseminate pacifist feelings and false principles [as published] about equal responsibility for the exacerbation of international tension. It has become the daily practice of Western propaganda to publish dubious data culled from general texts, to disseminate false rumors, and to misrepresent the proposals by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, which are based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

There has been a new development in the West's subversive activity against Hungary: The Western propagandists are trying to play the role of some kind of "defenders" of the interests of Hungarian workers and peasants against the bureaucracy of Hungary's state bodies and party institutions. RFE, for example, has even started separate programs for Hungary's workers and peasants, trying to instruct them on how to act when the state "encroaches" on their interests. This kind of "propaganda" is direct interference in the country's internal affairs and a crude violation of the principles and propositions contained in the Final Act signed in Helsinki by the capitalist countries as well.

Hungary's mass media and the party organizations are waging an uncompromising struggle against Western propaganda. We are striving to conduct this struggle in a combative and specific way. Our agitation and propaganda work at various political forums, in the press, and on radio and television esposes the true goals of the organizers of the anticommunist campaigns. We use specific facts to prove that the West's propaganda is based not on the truth, but on conjecture, slander, and provocation.

We consider that our effective work to build socialism, develop socialist democracy, and strengthen ties with the fraternal countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, is a most important condition for a successful struggle against our ideological adversary.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that, in our opinion, the most effective counterpropaganda takes the form of the broad dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the masses, the consolidation of the socialist way of thinking, and the comprehensive enhancement of the standard of ideological education and information work. By adhering to this principle, we can resolutely cut short all attempts by Western ideologists to undermine the foundations of socialism in our countries and to break our political and ideological unity.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SPILJAK-HUSAK TALKS

LD300847 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague March 29 TASS -- The need for the observance of the principles of parity and equal security in international relations and for return to the policy of detente is emphasised in a communique on the results of the official friendly visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, to Czechoslovakia. He held talks here with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

The two leaders, the communique points out, expressed deep indignation over the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

They emphasized that only a just solution to the Middle East problem can ensure lasting peace in the area. It is essential to ensure the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own, and to recognize the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The communique points out that the leaders of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia stated the need for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people headed by SWAPO, and full support for the peoples of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the struggle for independent and sovereign development.

The two leaders emphasized that all-round deepening of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to strengthening of universal peace and progress, the communique says.

SFRY CONFERENCE ON OVERCOMING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM291447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Discussion"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar -- A conference in Belgrade has discussed questions of further implementing the "long-term economic stabilization program." D. Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other leading Yugoslav party and state figures participated in it.

Addressing the conference, M. Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, pointed out that party, trade union, and economic organizations are engaged in extensive activity to fulfill the stabilization program. In this area, she pointed out, "we have already had certain results, but they have been achieved at a very dear price." In her words, the implementation of the stabilization program is coming up against a number of difficulties primarily caused by the absence of an integrated approach to resolving the tasks outlined in it.

Describing the situation in the Yugoslav economy, M. Planinc noted that the foreign debt, which has grown particularly in recent years, is having an adverse effect upon the economy's development. The insolvency of enterprises has also increased markedly, which is holding back production growth rates. In this connection, she pointed out, the reorganization of the economic structure, including the export drive, which will enable the problem of foreign indebtedness to be resolved, is our strategic guideline and is clearly delineated in the program.

The head of the Yugoslav Government drew attention in her speech to measures designed, in her opinion, to "alleviate the consequences" of the forthcoming abrogation of the government decision to temporarily freeze prices adopted at the end of last year.

Summing up the conference results, D. Markovic stressed that at this difficult time for the Yugoslav economy, every effort must be directed toward fulfilling current tasks, as well as the tasks set in the "long-term economic stabilization program." Strengthened ideological political unity and enhanced responsibility are an important condition for this.

FURTHER ON GDR MILITARY DELEGATION'S LATVIA TOUR

PM280846 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee on 22 March with a GDR military delegation headed by Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, which is making an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the Soviet Government's invitation. In a warm and friendly conversation, A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, described how Latvia's working people are implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum guidelines.

Yesterday, the GDR military delegation visited the Red Banner Sevastopol motorized infantry guards training regiment named for the Latvian riflemen.

An honor guard was mounted for the meeting with the high-ranking guests and the GDR and USSR state anthems were played.

Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, received the report of the chief of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet servicemen.

The GDR guests were received hospitably and cordially by the guards motorized riflemen and members of the military servicemen's families. A meeting was held at the military unit's club which developed into a vivid demonstration of the internationalist friendship, combat unity, and the indestructible collaboration of our peoples and armies. The meeting was addressed by Colonel General H. Stechbarth, GDR deputy national defense minister, commander of Ground Forces; and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The GDR military delegation acquainted itself with the training facilities, the organization of combat and political training, and the servicemen's life and daily routine. Lieutenant Colonel A.V. Betekhin, commander of the Baltic Military District, acted as their guide.

On the same day, the GDR guests visited Riga's Order of Lenin State Electrical Equipment Plant production association named for V.I. Lenin and attended an organ concert at the cathedral concert hall.

The GDR military delegation was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Colonel General V.P. Novikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Baltic Military District Political Directorate, and S.I. Anisimov, chief of a department of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

UZBEK, CSSR MEDICAL EXPERTS -- The results of a joint scientific reseach project on blood diseases were drawn up at a meeting in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, by Uzbek and Czechoslovak experts. The medical experts of the two countries are cooperating in the effort made to realize an international program proposed by WHO. The objective of the program is to establish fruitful ways of struggling against blood diseases in the world. The horizons achieved in that field by Uzbek experts are (?welcome) in foreign countries. For example, a pharmaceutical drug produced by Uzbek experts is being greatly used in hospitals within the Soviet Union as well as in a number of foreign countries. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Mar 84 GF]

EUROPEANS INCREASINGLY QUESTION U.S. POLICIES

PM291038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Dogmas and Life. U.S. Missiles: Disturbing Thoughts in West Europe"]

[Text] Political life in West Europe over the last few months has been distinguished by unprecedented mental confusion. The increasingly exacerbated discussions are focusing on the question: Where will the European NATO partners be led by their "Atlantic solidarity" with Washington and the latter's forceful opposition to the socialist world?

These discussions have been spurred on by the profound qualitative changes in the international situation caused in particular by the U.S. attempts to break the prevailing strategic equilibrium and by the sharply increased danger of a nuclear war. The fact that the nuclear threat is drawing closer is forcing not only professional politicians, but millions of ordinary people in various countries as well to perceive the development of world events as their own vitally important affair and to examine the alternatives facing them much more carefully than ever before.

The end of last year and the beginning of this were filled with events which forced many West Europeans to examine both their own situation and their relations with neighbors in both East and West from a new angle. The deployment of cruise missiles in Britain and Italy and of Pershing II missiles in West Germany showed the cynical scorn with which U.S. and NATO militarist circles treat the clearly expressed will of the majority of those countries' population.

The beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the European Continent resulted, as the Soviet Union had warned, in the collapse of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation. It became clear that from the very beginning, the transatlantic politicians had been pushing matters in this direction, exploiting the talks as a cover for the implementation of their militarist plans.

And this has been understood not just by millions of ordinary people. Politicians who had linked their fate with the U.S. nuclear arms upgrading program have found themselves in an extremely unpleasant position. This has actually been openly declared by former FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, one of the initiators of the notorious "two-track decision," who accused the U.S. leaders at a recent Brussels seminar of an "insincere" approach toward the talks on disarmament and of manifest "insistence" on deploying new models of nuclear weapons in West Europe.

The appearance of cruise missiles was especially painful in the British Isles, since it followed almost immediately after the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Whitehall considered -- and was supported in this by the majority of British people -- that since the queen of Great Britain formally remains the head of state of Grenada as a member of the Commonwealth, Washington was obliged to at least inquire about London's opinion before taking action of any kind there. In actual fact, the U.S. Administration not only failed to deem it necessary to engage in any consultations with London whatsoever, but on the contrary, kept its preparations for aggression against Grenada absolutely secret from its "closest ally." This was later explained by the claim that people in Washington feared a leak of information and wanted to avoid "pointless arguments" with the British.

It is not surprising that all this was perceived in London as the collapse of one of the fundamental principles of British foreign policy in the postwar period -- the "special relationship" with the United States.

Oil was poured on the fire of disappointment with Washington's policy by the development of events in Lebanon, where the Thatcher government hastened to send its own military contingent in adherence to the "principle of solidarity" with its transatlantic ally. The fruitlessness of the aggressive adventurism of U.S. Near East policy was so obvious from the very beginning that the Tory government had to constantly defend itself against sharp and persistent criticism in Parliament and the press throughout the entire period of the British soldiers' stay as part of the so-called "Multinational Force." The British public has started asking increasingly often an apparently simple but actually very important question: If the U.S. ally is capable of such unconsidered and adventurous actions as those demonstrated in Beirut, if it can so coolly ignore Britain's opinion and interests as happened in Grenada, where is the guarantee that the Washington leadership would behave otherwise on much more serious questions that could determine war and peace and the life or death of millions of people on the European Continent and beyond.

The answer to this question has been given by life itself. Despite all the vain propanganda attempts by the NATO bosses, the public in Britain and other West European countries has seen the deployment of the new U.S. missiles for precisely what it means -- an acute and unprecedented growth of the threat of nuclear war. "The U.S. cruise missile program, THE GUARDIAN wrote, "is the largest unilateral quantitative and qualitative escalation of the arms race in human history."

The latest public opinion polls invariably show that, depending on how the questions are phrased, between 60 and 80 percent of Britons express mistrust in the policy of the present U.S. Administration and advocate renunciation of the nuclear arms race and the pursuit of a more independent policy in international affairs by their country.

Of course, the British Government cannot fail to take into account these changes in public feelings. Recently, Prime Minister Thatcher, just like other West European figures, has been speaking increasingly often of the need to "restore dialogue" between East and West and to seek ways to resume the disarmament talks. "We will continue to seek an improvement in relations between East and West based on broader mutual understanding and on the recognition that both East and West are interested in peace and security at a lower level of armaments," she declared recently in reply to a member of Parliament's question in the British House of Commons.

Analyzing these and other similar statements, political observers here often point out it is possible to clearly discern a striving in them to shield the United States, and oneself at the same time, and to prove that, as NATO propaganda claims, "Nothing terrible has happened" as a result of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Nevertheless, the fundamental difference in the approach in the West and East to the central problem of our time -- how to halt the nulcear arms race and avert the threat of catastrophe -- is becoming increasingly obvious. While Washington is only parading an alleged readiness to talk without thinking of eliminating the main obstacle to this -- its own new nuclear missiles in West Europe -- the USSR is proposing a package of constructive measures whose acceptance by the West would open the path to disarmament.

In amending only the form rather than the substance in the conduct of their foreign policy, the West European countries' leaders are ignoring the fact that despite all the attempts by militarist circles to bury detente, its achievements are alive not only in the peoples' memory, but also in the daily reality of our continent. Former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs L. Eagleburger was recently forced to remind U.S. senators of this. Noting that in today's tense situation the United States and its West European allies "are drawing further and further away from one another," he explained this particularly by the fact that for the West Europeans, in contrast to the Americans, detente has been and remains a reality.

The shakiness and artificiality of the foundations on which the aggressive NATO military bloc was initially built are becoming increasingly apparent. A typical admission in this respect was made recently by British member of Parliament J. Critchley, who holds the post of deputy chairman of the Conservative Party committee on defense policy questions. Recalling that the West European countries which joined NATO were driven into it by artificially fanned fears of "the Red Army on the Elbe," he wrote in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: "Nevertheless, 35 years later, some of the contradictions existing in NATO's foundation have started to become apparent. Fear is turning from a cementing into a destructive factor as the terror of nuclear war replaces apprehensions concerning a possible Soviet attack.... Such a lengthy period of peace and stability in Europe prompts the younger generation to believe that the Soviet Union is basically a state following a defensive policy."

Awareness of the danger and hopelessness of the present militarist course is forcing some Western figures to go even further and raise demands for a revision of the failed policy.

It must be said that the differences within the North Atlantic bloc today are generated not only by a more accurate perception of the dangers inherent in the U.S. policy of stepping up confrontation with the East, but also by the West Europeans' unwillingness to get involved in Washington's military-political adventures in varous parts of the world. Considerable significance also attaches to the worsening economic contradictions between the Atlantic allies. The West Europeans, and the British in particular, are voicing increasingly sharp protests against their senior partner's attempts to undermine foreign trade by unilateral bans on exports of various types of industrial equipment to the socialist countries and to put a so-called "technological stranglehold" on its allies.

Nevertheless, it would be incorrect not to see that as yet none of these differences has spilled over beyond the framework of NATO's general strategy, loyalty to which is constantly sworn not only by the U.S. leaders, but also by their West European partners, who have committed themselves to supporting the U.S. nuclear missile plans in Europe.

It would also be incorrect to disregard the fact that the currently increased talk about the so-called "Europeanization" of NATO's defense policy is being used by certain circles as a pretext to involve the West European countries in a new round of the arms race, a round elaborated by U.S. strategists envisaging the supplying of NATO armies with the latest types of so-called reconnaissance-strike conventional weapons, whose strike power brings them close to mass destruction weapons. The increasingly persistent attempts to give the EEC the character of a military-political bloc also go in the same direction.

Despite all this, the ferment within NATO is an undisputed fact.

Prof. J. Ericson of Edinburgh University, a well-known expert on military-strategic questions, said in a talk with your correspondent: "The present moment is distinquished by the fact that all the dogmas on which Britain's foreign policy has been based for decades are now being tested and reviewed.

Everything that up until quite recently seemed to be immutable and almost self-evident is being questioned: The existence of the 'Soviet threat' which, it transpires, has never been defined by anyone; the extent and forms of military-political cooperation with the U.S. ally; Britain's role in European politics; and so on. The general idea behind this review is to redefine Britain's position in world affairs as an independent major power."

And this applies not only to Britain. Other West European states are now engaged in seeking their position in the modern world. The more rapidly that people there manage to leave behind the decrepit dogmas of military-political confrontation and the sooner they understand the urgency of returning to the situation prevailing prior to the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles on West European soil, the better it will be for the cause of peace and stability on our continent and all over the world.

U.S. USING 'STICK, CARROT' APPROACH WITH SPAIN

PM291540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin "Pertinent Notes": "Stick and Carrot"]

[Text] Washington's adventurist policy aimed at "defending the vitally important interests" of the United States in virtually every corner of the globe is being accompanied by an increased desire to create new bridgeheads for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and new military bases, ports, and airfields within the framework of the notorious "forward defense" system.

In this connection, the Pentagon has always devoted special attention to Spain. It is situated at a strategically important crossroads of the main seaways and air routes between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. Three major U.S. air bases -- Moron, Torrejon, and Sanjuro (near Seville, Madrid, and Zaragoza respectively) -- the Rota naval base, and a number of communications centers, radio navigation stations, and ammunition and fuel dumps are located on its territory. U.S. troops in Spain number 9,000 (5,000 airmen and 4,000 sailors). Nonetheless, there is now an increasingly noticeable tendency in Washington's policy to intensify its military control over Spain, further expand the presence of U.S. forces on its territory, and reorganize the structure of the Spanish Armed Forces along NATO lines.

However, there is an obstacle to Pentagon plans in the decision by the F. Gonzalez government to freeze Spain's entry into the North Atlantic bloc military organization until a nationwide referendum is held on the country's membership of NATO. In the opinion of the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, if Spain left the bloc, it would have major destabilizing consequences both in domestic policy and in the international arena. "The United States, which would then have to reexamine its agreements on bases and cooperation with Spain in the arms sphere," the paper notes, "is alarmed by the prospect, as well as by a possible precedent being set for putting NATO membership to the vote."

But once alarmed, the Washington politicians' first impulse was a desire to exert pressure. Washington's ostentatious refusal to buy Spanish-made C-212 Aviocar transport planes for the USAF requirement in Europe was a crack of the whip. This decision was assessed in Madrid as a "political step" and a "warning of more serious sanctions." The Madrid magazine CAMBIO 16 wrote that Washington will be able to "stifle" the Spanish Government when "the time comes for the latter in a couple of years to hold talks on rescheduling foreign debt payments."

In cracking the whip, Washington did not forget about the "carrot." During a recent transatlantic visit by Spanish Defense Minister N. Serra, Secretary of State Shultz announced the administration's intention to grant Madrid $400 million worth of credit in the next fiscal year.

However, it was stipulated that the lion's share of the resources must go to strengthening and reorganizing the Spanish Armed Forces. What are primarily in mind are purchases of the latest U.S. F-18A Hornet fighter-bombers and spares for warships, land-based combat equipment, and weapons. "The purpose of our aid is to promote a modernization of the Spanish Armed Forces to the level of NATO standards," Under Secretary of State W. Schneider stated bluntly. And on his return to Madrid from Washington, the Spanish defense minister brought with him in his briefcase, in his words, 15 draft Spanish-American arms contracts.

Across the Atlantic, other plans are also being hatched to make Spain tag along with the overseas militarist policy. On the Pentagon's initiative, for instance, it is planned to set up a joint command of NATO ground forces on the Iberian Peninsula with its headquarters in Madrid.

The sinister U.S. efforts to involve Spain in the NATO bloc's militarist actions attest to the Pengaon's intention to create an additional military bridgehead in southern Europe. The attempts to turn Spain into a compliant executor of Washington's will infringe that country's national sovereignty. All this is generating justifiable anger on the part of the progressive public.

BELGIAN MINISTER ASSAILED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD292223 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The minister of external relations of Belgium Leo Tindemans, who spoke in the Senate Wednesday, pointed out that Belgium continued to support the "double-track decision" taken by NATO in 1979 and that the U.S. cruise missiles would be deployed on the teritory of Belgium if the USSR and the U.S. did not reach an agreement on the limitation of nuclear medium-range weapon systems. Apart from it, as it follows from a UPI report, L. Tindemans admitted that the beginning of the deployment of first U.S. nuclear missiles in Belgium depended mostly on the U.S. ability to produce them at the present time and on the degree of readiness of the bases which are being built in Western Europe for these missiles. So, on the one hand, the minister of external relations of Belgium said that the question of the deployment of American missiles on the Belgian territory would be decided in Belgium, and, on the other hand, he broke his promise at once by admitting that the decision on this problem which is of vital importance to Belgians would in fact be taken in Washington.

The Belgian minister has not said anything new. He only made perfectly clear his intention to turn Belgians into nuclear hostages of the U.S. As for his references to the ill-famed "NATO double-track decision", they just show the striving to camouflage with profuse talk on "negotiations with the Soviet Union" the true objectives of this decision which have consisted from the very beginning not in reaching an agreement on a genuine limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, but in deploying on European soil American medium-range nuclear missiles trained on the USSR. As the course of the Geneva talks showed, the U. S. Administration was doing its utmost to avoid reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union and to disrupt the talks altogether. Today Washington leaders are not going to change their stand on this question either. They hold forth about their alleged "striving" to resume talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, while at the same time continue to deploy "Pershing-II" and "Tomahawk" missiles and refuse to get back to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

Only in this case conditions could be created for resuming the Geneva talks.

However, the point is that after deploying its nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. would not even think of removing them from this continent, despite the fact that this demand is voiced by millions of Western Europeans. According to the Belgian press, about 80 percent of Belgians oppose today the deployment of American nuclear missiles in their country. However, U.S. and NATO leaders, disregarding the opinion of broad popular masses, persistently carry on a policy of nuclear confrontation in Europe. These purposes will also be served by the visit of the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Holland which started today. He is going to bring pressure to bear on the government and parliament of that country in order to make them give their consent to the deployment of American cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

U.S. UPDATING ICELAND BASES 'TO BLOCK' USSR NAVY

LD281541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS -- "Iceland has long attracted the attention of Pentagon strategists," writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "Occupying a key position in the North Atlantic, it is a link in the chain by which the Pentagon and its NATO allies intend, as they themselves admit, 'to block the Soviet Navy and prevent its outlet to the open ocean.'"

"Having tied Iceland with various obligations within the NATO framework, the United States has put it under stringent control and established military installations on its territory for U.S. troops," the paper notes. The main one among them is the air and naval base at Keflavik (50 km from the capital of Reykjavik), available to the Pentagon at its own discretion, and which maintains over 3,000 U.S. servicemen there.

According this base much importance in its plans, the United States and NATO are urgently modernizing its installations and installing new long-distanace communications and control equipment at it.

"The naval base is equipped to service NATO forward-based naval forces, intended for operations in the northern ice ocean," the commentary says. "An up-to-date control center is being set up to manage the naval operations."

"The Western press has been reporting that the Pentagon intends, parallel with the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, to deploy cruise missiles with conventional warheads in Iceland. But who can guarantee that nuclear warheads will not also be brought into the base in Iceland, where the United States has complete authority?"

"The shadow of the Pentagon over Iceland is complicating the situation in that region and increasing the danger for the country," the paper stresses. "Iceland is being bound even more closely to the Pentagon's chariot wheels, despite the interests of its people."

MARCHUK RECEIVES FINNISH ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

PM290920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Finnish Minister of the Environment M. Ahde 27 March. They discussed questions of cooperation in environmental protection.

The meeting was attended by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Enviromental Control, and Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhila.

U.S. EMBASSY TRANSFER ISSUE 'FLAGRANT CHALLENGE'

LD291828 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Mar 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The election campaign in the United States is intensifying, and the candidates are strongly searching for arguments to win voters. Jerusalem has become one of those winning cards, or more precisely, the issue of the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The struggle is taking place in the American legislative bodies. Reports from Washington say that more than two-thirds of the Senate members and about one-half the members of the House of Representatives have declared their support for the embassy's transfer. Mondale and Hart, the two Democratic Party presidential aspirants, are working for this in the hope of winning the votes of the American Zionists. Western news agency reports say that the current President Reagan is procrastinating in relation to the adoption of the resolution although he -- the perpetual enthusiast for supporting Israel and American Zionist organizations by all means -- will not, commentators say, seriously obstruct the effort to transfer the embassy. Other reports from Washington also say that the attempt by some ambassadors of member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] in Washington to put pressure on the Reagan administration to make it abandon this openly pro-Zionist resolution -- which practically means U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel -- will not succeed.

What do all these facts indicate? Above all, they show the immorality of the American Administration and the falsehood of Washington's claims that the United States respects the resolutions of international organizations such as the United Nations, the ICO, the Arab League and others. The transfer of the embassy is a brazen challenge to the resolutions of these organizations and to the world public demand to grant the holy city a special order. Finally, it is a flagrant challenge to all Muslims and all ICO members.

'MUTINY' OF KING HUSAYN AGAINST U.S. ANALYZED

PM291323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": The King's Mutiny"]

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn has mutinied against President Ronald Reagan. This happened almost 2 weeks ago in the middle of March, but since a king's mutinying is a rarity I would like to return to it.

First a small clarification: Husayn values relations with the United States. Moreover, to a certain extent he depends on Washington's political favors and also on its economic and military aid.

This does not mean that Husayn did not have an independent line in his relations with Israel or his own opinion on the Palestinian problem and ways of solving it. In 1978, despite U.S. pressure, Amman did not associate itself with Camp David and did not submit to U.S. -- and Egyptian -- coaxing to follow Cairo's lead in making separate deals with Israel. Nonetheless, King Husayn proceeded on the basis that the United States can and must play a constructive role in a just settlement of Near East problems that would take account of the interests not only of Israel, but also of the Arab peoples, including the unfortunate Palestinian people. On the other hand, U.S. presidents have invariably seen Jordan as one of the mainstays of their Near East diplomacy. However pro-Israeli and essentially anti-Arab this diplomacy was, Washington was always able to flaunt its special ties with Amman as proof of the "evenhandedness" of U.S. Near East policy, or at least of the desire for such evenhandedness.

Washington would like to see this allocation of roles.

And now the king is in "political despair," as THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who met with him writes. The king, in his own words, thinks that "the situation is hopeless" and that the United States "has disqualified itself as the sole power in the region which could help all of us to come nearer to a just and lasting peace."

We will let him be more specific. "This is how we see the situation," the king says. "Israel is on our soil (he has in mind the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and above all the West Bank of the Jordan). It is there thanks to U.S. military and economic aid, which ultimately is leading to the appearance of new Israeli settlements. Israel is on our land thanks to U.S. moral and political support, which has gone so far that the United States is gradually becoming increasingly subordinate to Israeli diktat."

The king gives the Americans a vote of no confidence: "We cannot do business with the United States either as an ally of Israel or as an intermediary."

The king has been forced to admit that his attempts to start a dialogue with Washington with the aim of devising a more evenhanded U.S. approach "have been a fiasco." His interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES is redolent of the bitterness of a statesman who, because of his gullibility, gambled incorrectly and caused political damage to himself and his state. "This has cost us too dear," he says. "It is not only the U.S. reputation that has suffered, those who believed in the United States have suffered too... I am very depressed by the United States' behavior and by the fact that it applies double standards everywhere. The saddest thing for me is that I always thought that we had common values and principles. Now I realize that the United States does not give a fig for these principles. Considerations of immediate advantage prevail over there, especially in election year."

The mutiny of the king, who has flung words of truth in the face of his patrons, has provoked irritation in Washington. The White House immediately recalled from Congress its proposal to sell Stinger air defense missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, although this proposal was in any case doomed to defeat under the onslaught of the Israeli lobby. Husayn was accused of inconsistency and ingratitude.

Indeed, we are talking about the downfall of the hopes, calculations, and illusions of one of the "moderate" (or conservative) Arab leaders. And we are also talking about the downfall of U.S. Near East policy, at least at its present stage. This stage was begun under Carter with the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal, which went down in history under the name of Camp David, and continued under Reagan after the summer 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Lebanon was selected for the role of Camp David's second victim. In due course the 17 May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese "peace agreement" became the basis of the scenario. U.S. diplomacy, through the agency of the Marines, was to ensure that Lebanon played its role as intended.

The chickens came home to roost at the end of winter and the start of spring this year. The Marines were forced to leave without having reshaped Lebanon politically in a way that would suit the Americans. On the contrary, as a result of the struggle within Lebanon anti-American rather than pro-American groupings gained the upper hand. The next step -- as yet another blow to Washington's plans -- was the annulment of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement by President al-Jumayyil, who had been forced to take the changed disposition of forces into account.

In this situation of rapidly and irresistibly declining U.S. prestige Husayn dissociated himself from the Reagan administration's Near East course. He rejected the prospect of becoming Camp David's third victim. As a result, the entire policy of separate deals was shorn of a future.

Finally, a further, wider sense can be seen in the king's unprecedented criticism of U.S. policy. In another interview, with THE WASHINGTON POST, Husayn clearly indicated that, in his opinion, "over the past 10 years the dominance of U.S. diplomacy in the Near East has favored Israel alone." The king's thinking thereby goes beyond the timeframe Camp David back to the years when Kissinger was tempting the Arabs with the possibility of settling the conflict with Israel if they would just rely on America alone, minimizing or completely cutting out participation by the other great power -- the Soviet Union. As is well know, the proponent of this strategy and the U.S. Trojan horse was As-Sadat.

Politicians from the "moderate" Arab regimes who, one way or another, were taken in by U.S. solicitations and promises are now no better off than before. With the exception of the Sinai, which has been returned to Egypt, the seized Arab lands are still in Israeli hands. "The dominance of U.S. diplomacy" in the Near East which arose thanks to the illusions and connivance of the "moderate" Arab regimes has led to Israel becoming entrenched in these lands and accelerating in every possible way the process of intensively opening them up and ousting the Arabs.

The question of resolutely renouncing separate deals and returning to the idea of an all-embracing just peace in the Near East with the participation of all interested parties and with genuine, not sham, consideration for their legitimate interests is more acute than ever. Judging everything, King Husayn has recognized this.

REPORTED CHERNENKO-'ARAFAT MEETING DENIED

LD291059 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 29 TASS -- Who stands to gain? One cannot help asking this question in reading the pretentious article by Simon Malle, political director of the Paris-based AFRIQUE-ASIE journal, published in the last but one issue of that periodical.

One is surprised, to put it mildly, when reading the author's claim that a "six-hour" meeting and talk were held in Moscow between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. There has been, as a matter of fact, no such meeting. This could be considered as an answer to the whole story. But Mr Malle's fabrications can be described, regrettably, only as a distortion of the Soviet Union's stand on problems of Middle East settlement and the situation in the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The readers of that journal should be reminded the statement by Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee. "Some people in the West," he said, "wish to present in a distorted light the essence of the Soviet-Palestinian relations, which are based on trust, mutual respect and equality". The results of the visit of the PLO delegation to Moscow and the talks with member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, he said, "have once again shown the USSR's principled role with respect to the problems, which cropped up in PLO, the Soviet Union's invariable and firm support for the just cause of the Palestinians. Together with the Soviet friends we believe that all differences in the Palestine resistance movement should be resolved only politically within the PLO framework."

That is all which can be said about Mr. Malle's article.

INCREASED U.S. ACTIVITY IN MIDEAST SEEN

PM291348 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Shooting Still Continues in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut -- Despite the attempts by the authorities and the opposition to achieve a cease-fire -- agreement on which was reached at the National Reconciliation Conference in Lausanne -- fighting continues on all the "traditional fronts" and along the "green line" dividing the city's east and west sectors.

Many districts in both sectors of the Lebanese capital are constantly under artillery and mortar fire. It is reported that scores of civilians have been killed or wounded in the last 48 hours.

The local news media report that, following the decisions taken in Lausanne, it is expected that a supreme political-military committee will be established within the next 48 hours, to include political and military representatives of the authorities and the opposition. It is reported that both sides have agreed to this. The committee's establishment is seen as a step toward the formation of a new and "enlarged" Lebanese Government, whose task will be to restore security and national accord within the country.

Increased U.S. activity can be observed here at the same time. Over the last few days the U.S. ambassador has been meeting with numerous politicians, and Donald Rumsfeld, Reagan's special Near East envoy, is hastening to Beirut. The newspapers recall that Rumsfeld last appeared in Lebanon 4 February, after which Lebanon's internal crisis deteriorated sharply and for 2 days Beirut was the scene of furious bloodshed. The Lebanese public expects nothing good from Rumsfeld's new visit, either.

IRAQ ANNOUNCES SUPER-ETENDARD STRIKES

LD291235 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad March 29 TASS -- The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY has officially announced that Super-Etendard planes of the Iraqi Air Force, which have been supplied to Iraq by France, have destroyed two large sea-going ships in the Persian Gulf south-west of the Island of Khark. The same aircraft struck a pumping station in the area of Khorramabad, north of Dezful. According to an Iraqi military spokesman, the operation was carried out in accordance with warnings about the consequences of calls by ships into the "prohibited zone" in the Persian Gulf.

The Iraqi high military command said in a communique that Iraqi warplanes made 140 combat sorties yesterday, strafing positions and areas of concentration of Iranian troops east of Basrah. All Iraqi planes and helicopters, which raided enemy positions in that area, returned safely to their bases after fulfilling their combat missions. Iranian forces in the area suffered heavy manpower and material losses.

Iranian artillery shelled the towns of Basrah, Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, Zurbatiyah and Darbandi Khan, causing damage to civilian projects.

MENGISTU MEETS WITH SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW

More on Airport Reception

PM301003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow 29 March on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was warmly welcomed at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also welcomed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and V.V. Fedorchuk; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR Deputy Ministers L.F. Ilichev, V.I. Petrov, and M.A. Timofeyev; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; V.M. Vasaev, D.S. Nikiforov, and Yu.N. Chernyakov, members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other officials.

Nesibu Taye, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, and Ethiopian students attending the capital's VUZes were among the welcoming party.

The state flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR were flying at the airport.

Chernenko-Mengistu Talks

PM301035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks at the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 29 March between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE]. On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

On the Ethiopian side were Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the COPWE Executive Committee and minister of national defense; Addis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council; Goshu Wolde, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Hailu Yemanu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of industry; and Tesfaye Dinka, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of finance.

There was an exchange of information on the progress being made in the implementation of the very important tasks of internal policy being tackled by the Soviet people and the working people of Ethiopia. Topical questions of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, the firm foundation of which is the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation concluded on 20 November 1978, were also discussed.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, and spoke in favor of strengthening them further. Particular stress was placed on the importance of the close friendly links established between the CPSU and COPWE, and expression was given to the mutual desire to continue further the development of cooperation in this sphere.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the great help given to the development of Ethiopia's economy and to strengthening its defense capability.

Comrade Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to give support to the people of Ethiopia going along the road of progressive social and economic reforms and defending its freedom and independence.

In reviewing the international situation, Comrade Chernenko and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam confirmed the full unity of views of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia on the main issues. They noted that the chief cause of the dangerous development of the present international situation is the policy of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism which, aspiring toward world domination, have started on the road of militarism and unrestrained arms race, exacerbation of tension and interference in the affairs of sovereign states. Decisive condemnation was expressed for such a course as one which creates a threat to peace and international security. It was stressed that it is necessary to step up the activity of anti-imperialist and antimilitarist forces toward preserving the peace and security of the peoples.

In the course of the conversation there was an in-depth exchange of views on the situation on the African Continent and first of all in the Horn of Africa. It was noted that imperialist states led by the United States are intensifying the policy of pressure on African countries, and are pursuing a line of crude interference in their internal affairs. They are also trying to involve these countries in their far-reaching militarist plans. The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia are opposed to the imperialist plans of turning the African continent into an arena of global political and military confrontation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warmth, friendship, and mutual understanding on the issues under consideration. Present during the conversation were Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Fomichenko, USSR ambassador in Socialist Ethiopia; and Nesibu Taye, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in the USSR.

TV on Chernenko-Mengistu Meeting

LD291955 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1800 GMT on 29 March carries a report on today's Soviet-Ethiopian talks in Moscow. A brief accompanying clip shows the talks in progress as the delegations face each other across a table. On the left of the screen the camera shows the following members of the Soviet delegation, from left to right: Aliyev, Gromyko, Chernenko, unidentified person, Ustinov, unidentified person.

Gromyko-Mengistu Meeting

LD300839 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in Moscow yesterday on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

Dinner at the Kremlin

LD291712 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR today gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam is paying a working visit of friendship to the USSR.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was accompanied at the dinner by Ethiopian statesmen from his party.

The Soviet side was represented at the dinner by Konstantin Chernenko, Geydar Aliyev, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Viktor Chebrikov, Yegor Ligachev and other officials.

Konstantin Chernenko and Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged speeches, which were heard with much attention and greeted with proloned applause.

The dinner passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

. Chernenko Dinner Speech

PM301107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Text] Today the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE]. The Ethiopian state officials accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on his visit were also present at the dinner. On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Ligachev; deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of state committees of the USSR; and other officials.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the dinner. Here is the speech by Comrade Chernenko:

Dear Comrade Mengistu! Esteemed Ethiopian guests! Comrades! I would like to speak, first and foremost, about the liking and comradely solidarity which are felt in the Soviet Union for the courageous people of Socialist Ethiopia and to welcome from the bottom of my heart its distinguished representatives, headed by Comrade Mengistu. Long-standing and friendly ties exist between our peoples. However, it was only after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, the 10th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year, that these relations really blossomed and became enriched by new aspects. They are firmly sealed by our Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. Your visit to Moscow, Comrade Mengistu, continues the good traditions of Soviet-Ethiopian meetings at the summit level. We regard it as yet another important proof of the full-blooded and dynamic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, between the CPSU and COPWE. By their friendship the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are making a contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation between the peoples.

At the talks that were held today the Ethiopian leaders informed us about the progress of the country's revolutionary development. We are sincerely gratified by the achievements of the working people of Ethiopia, who are fighting for the creation of the foundations of a socialist society. The forthcoming creation of a ruling vanguard party, guided by the principles of scientific socialism, will be exceptionally important for the successful solution of the pressing tasks of the Ethiopian revolution. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Ethiopian friends fresh successes on the path they have chosen. In this they can continue to count on the all-around support of the Soviet Union.

Our meeting again confirmed the full unity of views of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in their assessment of the reasons for the current dangerous situation on the world arena. Its chief source is well known. It is the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism which, in seeking world domination, have adopted a policy of unrestrained militarism and fanning of tension.

In order to camouflage its policy the American Administration is now trying in every way to pass itself off as a "lover of peace." However, everyone can see the real value of such posturing. Recently the Soviet Union expressed readiness to reach agreement with other nuclear powers to jointly recognize norms regulating relations between them which should eventually contribute to the reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear armaments. How did the United States respond to this? I must say that no reply has come from Washington to this proposal.

The value of the lofty phrases about U.S. readiness to work for lessening international tension and to act in a spirit of restraint and nonuse of force or the threat of force can be clearly seen from the example of Nicaragua, against which the American special services and their hirelings are waging an undeclared war. They are committing acts of violence and are killing peaceful civilians. Does Washington really think that its policy of state terrorism and intervention in the affairs of sovereign states will be interpreted as "peacemaking" efforts? It is profoundly erroneous to think so.

The shadow of the imperialists' policy has fallen on many regions of the globe. Objects of their special hostility are the states who, like Ethiopia, are adhering to a course of socialist orientation and who do not wish to submit to the diktat of foreign monopolies. But no one has the right to turn back the pages of history. It is impossible to vanquish the peoples who have become imbued with the idea of genuine independence and are firmly defending the right to determine their destiny themselves. This is one of the historic laws of our time.

A complex situation is now developing in southern Africa, where the South African racist regime, with the connivance of the United States, believes itself entitled to ignore the resolutions of the UN Security Council on independence for Namibia and to carry out acts of open aggression against neighboring African states.

Using the carrot and stick method and taking advantage of the African peoples' interest in living in peace and conditions of stability, the United States and some of its allies are striving to impose their wishes on the people of southern Africa.

But the peoples will judge the situation in southern Africa by whether the security of the African states, which are the victims of aggression by the RSA, is truly guaranteed, by whether the people of Namibia are able to obtain their freedom and independence, and, by whether the disgraceful system of apartheid is finally ended. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it continues to come out firmly in support of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" states and also the fighters for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

The Soviet Union unswervingly advocates the healing of the entire political situation in Africa. It does not believe that there are issues there that cannot be settled around the negotiating table in accordance with the principles of the UN and the OAU. We are also convinced that the African states themselves have a decisive role to play in this process. Our approach to African problems is principled and open.

We are not pursuing any interests that would run counter to the aspirations of the Africans themselves. At the same time we are resolutely against that continent being turned into an arena of global political and even less of military confrontation. And it goes without saying that we categorically reject attempts to proclaim Africa or individual regions of its as a sphere of anyone's "vital interests."

The strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the peoples of Africa on a broad anti-imperialist, antiracist, and anticolonialist platform, within the framework of the OAU, is in indispensable condition for improving the political climate on the African Continent.

We are noting with satisfaction that of late this organization of independent African states has been energetically striving to surmount the difficulties which are being created by the opponents of its unity and much credit for this is due to Comrade Mengistu, the present OAU chairman.

In conclusion I would like to say that in the Soviet Union Socialist Ethiopia's principled position on current pressing problems and its contribution to the struggle for peace and strengthening international security are highly appreciated. I am convinced that our friendly relations with Ethiopia will be further developed as a result of the present talks.

Permit me to propose a toast to the health of our guest, the outstanding leader of the Ethiopian revolution, Comrade Mengistu. To the health of all our esteemed Ethiopian guests!

To Soviet-Ethiopian friendship, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, which is growing stronger!

Mengistu Dinner Speech

PM301220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report on speech delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, at 29 March Kremlin dinner in his honor: "Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's Speech"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee!

Comrades!

First of all I should like on behalf of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee, the Ethiopian people, and the Provisional Military Government, and on my own account to express our joy and gratitude for the warm, fraternal reception accorded us from the moment we arrived in this fine and ancient city of Moscow and also for the kind words which Comrade Chernenko spoke just now about the people and revolution in Ethiopia and the leaders of our country, which so graphically reflect the sincere friendship existing between our countries.

Regular meetings and fruitful talks at summit level between the leaders of the Soviet Union and revolutionary Ethiopia impart new depth and great force to the firm ties and all-around cooperation between our countries. In this connection I should like to express deep thanks to the friendly people of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and the CPSU for the invitation, which fully accords with this goal.

A tremendous part in the history of our revolution, which began in 1974, has been played by the Soviet Union's all-around aid, rendered from the outset. The Ethiopian people will never forget their debt to the socialist countries and primarily to the Soviet Union, which marches in their vanguard, which, on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and consistently fulfilling their revolutionary duty, came to our aid at the period when external aggressors and internal reaction were trying to reverse our revolution.

For us the experience which we draw from the great CPSU is of very great significance at the present, concluding stage of creating a firm party which will assume the leadership of the revolution and the people, the speaker stressed. The present ties and exchange of experience between the COPWE and the CPSU create favorable conditions for the work of the future party of the Ethiopian working people.

Mengistu Haile Mariam described the successes which Socialist Ethiopia has achieved in normalizing the backward economy inherited from the past and abolishing the mass illiteracy among the population.

Right now, the speaker continued, we are completing the concluding stage in creating the party on the basis of the decisions of the second congress of leaders of the COPWE political organization and the action program it adopted. The CPSU's experience and support has been of great benefit to us in this work. It gives me tremendous joy today to tell our Soviet comrades -- the loyal continuers of the great cause of the Bolshevik party -- that the time is near when we will witness the birth of the party of the working people of Ethiopia for whose creation the Ethiopian people and their revolutionaries have suffered tremendous sacrifices. We are grateful to you, our allies in the struggle, for the great aid and support you have rendered.

The main task of the day is to ensure the viability of the vanguard party of the working people of Ethiopia, to consolidate the people's defense forces capable of worthily repelling any unexpected outside attack, and to accelerate the creation of an independent, strong socialist economy.

On the other hand, the forces of imperialism and reaction seeking to impede revolutionary Ethiopia's creative struggle in building a socialist system are subjecting our country to attacks and various ordeals and are making efforts and even undertaking aggressive actions to suppress our revolution and undermine the country's territorial integrity. But inasmuch as the revolution in Ethiopia relies on the firm support of the people's masses, these forces will be unable to push us from the path chosen by the people. We are firmly convinced that, as before, we have thwarted the reactionaries' plots and won victories, and so in the future we will fulfill the tasks facing us with our friends' international support.

Describing the present international situation, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that imperialism is taking steps to expand its military bases, galvanizing its provocative activity and interference in other countries' internal affairs, and seeking to achieve military superiority and to draw mankind into catastrophe.

Turning to an analysis of the problems facing the African countries, the speaker emphasized the importance of thwarting the neocolonialist forces' acts of provocation. A very important task of the day is the continent's liberation from exploitation, the abolition of backwardness, and the attainment of true independence for Africa's 500-million-strong population.

An important place in the activity of the OAU, which Mengistu Haile Mariam heads, is taken up by support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and the thwarting of attempts to hinder the attainment of Namibia's independence. The fact that the so-called "Contact Group," which includes five countries, is delaying the solution of the question of granting independence to the people of Namibia, linking it with unrelated conditions, clearly shows that they are acting from the racist Pretoria regime's positions and interests. The presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola is an internal matter for that country's government and can in no way be linked with the problem of Namibia's independence. All the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples must continue their efforts to eliminate the antihuman regime of the Republic of South Africa and to implement as rapidly as possible the UN and OAU decisions.

The problems arising as a result of the imperialist countries' adventurist policy such as the deprivation of the Palestinian people's right to resolve their fate for themselves and the tense situation in Lebanon, Latin America, and other parts of the world deserve great attention.

Until ways of reducing arms are found, the guarantees of peace throughout the world are very feeble. The U.S. Government is creating real obstacles in order to prevent disarmament. In that respect the vigorous efforts made by the Government of the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates peace, disarmament, and detente, and its undertaking to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons are generating the profound respect of all the world's peace-loving forces. We state that in questions of disarmament, security, and world peace Socialist Ethiopia will always stand alongside the Soviet Union and all the world's peace-loving peoples.

Another problem encountered by the whole world 's peace-loving peoples, by the developing countries, the speaker said, is the unequal economic system in the world. The developed countries are now growing increasingly rich, while the economy of the developing countries is in a lamentable state.

These countries face bankruptcy unless the present international economic situation is completely changed. The terrible situation of hundreds of millions of children old people, and adults suffering from disease and starvation is a reality today.

We express the firm certainty, Mengistu Haile Mariam said in conclusion, that the all-around cooperation existing between our two countries in the economic, political, and social spheres will deepen still further and become more fruitful. I wholeheartedly wish the government and people of the Soviet Union new achievements in developing the socialist society.

Allow me to propose a toast to the firm friendship of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia!

To the health of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

To peace throughout the world and the triumph of socialism!

Ustinov, Mengistu Meet

LD301212 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Aliyev, Mengistu Hold Talks

LD301410 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

MENGISTU REMARKS ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS CITED

PM290746 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ethiopia: African States' Concern"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Mar -- The contemporary political situation in the world arouses serious concern in African states, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU and leader of Socialist Ethiopia, declared.

Speaking at a banquet in Djibouti given in his honor by Hassan Couled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, he emphasized that under the conditions which have been created the OAU is taking the necessary measures to resolve the political problems facing Africa. It urges African states to make the maximum effort to assist the continent's national liberation movements waging the struggle for the final eradication of racism and colonialism in Africa.

Touching on the situation in the Horn of Africa region, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that Socialist Ethiopia has pursued and will pursue a policy of peace and constructive cooperation with all neighboring states in the name of strengthening mutual understanding and trust.

The time has come for all countries of the region to demonstrate their desire for progress, peace, and cooperation, he emphasized.

At the same time Ethiopia's leader pointed out that the development of good-neighborly relations in the Horn of Africa is being hampered by "the erroneous stance of certain governments and the intrigues of imperialist forces. Totally ignoring the efforts being made to strengthen peace and security in the region, these forces are continuing to pursue a policy of fanning wars, expansionism, and aggression. This militant stance is the chief reason why lasting peace has still not triumphed in this region of Africa.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS ADDRESSES SOVIET JOURNALISTS

PM291422 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 3

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Savitskiy report: "Friendly Relations"]

[Text] Accra, 23 Mar -- The friendly relations between Ghana and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen on the basis of mutual respect, J. Rawlings, chairman of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], declared in an interview for Soviet journalists. He made a high appraisal of the material and technical assistance given to Ghana by the USSR.

The PNDC chairman reaffirmed Ghana's adherence to the principles of self-determination and independent development of states. The people of South Africa [narod Yuzhoy-Afriki] also have a right to freedom and to achieve this aim they are free to use any means at their disposal.

J. Rawlings noted that the Republic of Ghana, its people, and its government are successfully resolving complex economic problems. However, the protracted drought, which made it impossible to obtain a good harvest in 1983, has adversely affected the national development plans. As a result of the natural calamity, the production of electricity has also decreased and this has led to a fall in industrial production. However, the resumption by Nigeria of oil deliveries to Ghana and the prospect of the development of deposits of this mineral on the country's continental shelf, inspire hope that the difficulties will be successfully overcome. The broader participation of working people in the management of production and strengthened financial discipline, he said, are contributing to the growth of the national income.

The Ghanaian leader spoke about measures taken to advance agriculture. Many parts of the country have already been supplied with the necessary equipment, fuel, and spare parts and district service centers for farmers have been set up.

RYABOV, NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER CONFER

PM291322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a meeting in Moscow 23 March with H. Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership and Nicaraguan minister of planning, who is on a working visit.

Questions of Soviet-Nicaraguan economic cooperation were discussed during the talks, which were held in a spirit of full mutual understanding, and intergovernmental documents providing for assistance to be rendered in the creation of petroleum bases and for cooperation to be widened in the textile industry and on other questions were also signed.

CASTRO CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD291221 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 29 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, has strongly condemned the criminal policy of the Reagan administration in Central America. Speaking in a French TF-1 television programme, Castro said: The Government of Nicaragua and the revolutionary movement in El Salvador seek a political settlement of the situation in the region through negotiations. But the U.S. Administration continues opposing such a solution.

Both direct and indirect interference by the United States is to be observed in El Salvador today, Fidel Castro said. American planes fly reconnaissance missions to find out the deployment of the revolutionary forces. The Salvadorian army of killers is being trained and armed by the United States. Washington supports the Salvadorean regime which has destroyed over 40,000 people over the last four years. Real genocide is being practised there.

The Cuban leader then said that the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is gaining strength. It has become much stronger today then it was four years ago. It is my firm belief, Fidel Castro stressed, that it cannot be suppressed militarily.

In this interview Fidel Castro touched upon relations between Cuba and France and the positions of the two countries on a number of international problems.

EXPERT ON UK-ARGENTINA, DEBT, U.S. POLICY

PY291656 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA) -- Viktor Volski, director of the Latin American Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, indicated today that his country will support all steps taken by Argentina through negotiations to recover the Malvinas Islands.

The Russian expert stated that it is his opinion that the international community "is ready, is prepared -- after the approval of the UN resolutions -- to see Argentina make valid its sovereignty, through negotiations, over the islands."

Volski, who is considered the Soviet Union's most important expert on Latin America, said that in his opinion the Third World countries must confront "the problem of the foreign debt in a joint form."

Viktor Volski, who gave a conference on Tuesday in the CARI -- Argentine International Relations Center -- explained that his trip to Argentina comes within the framework of a scientific exchange tour that also includes Brazil and Peru.

Regarding the problem of the external debt that is being faced by Latin America, Volski stated that perhaps "it is the harshest difficulty that must be overcome by this part of the continnent, because the creditor countries are practicing robbery in view of the huge interest rates that have been established for the loans. Volski said that in his opinion, in view of the debt, the struggle must be carried out "jointly." "All the Third World," he added, "is interested in renegotiation and in obliging the transitional banking sector to obey some of the rules of courtesy." The Russian intellectual said that "the new economic order also includes a common debtors front to face this barefaced robbery."

Regarding the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas, Volski said that "all the world is supporting the just demand for sovereignty over the islands and the decolonization of the archipelago." In this respect, he said that the USSR is not in agreement with the military solution with which the events of the South Atlantic began, but, he added, the international community is now ready, after the approval of the UN resolutions, to see Argentina recover the islands through negotiations. When he was asked about Alexander Haig's assertions, which are contained in a book on the Malvinas, indicating that there was the possibility of a Soviet submarine torpedoing a British aircraft carrier, Volski said that "it was only speculation on the U.S. general's part."

The Soviet scientist recalled that at the beginning of the conflict, he participated in a meeting in Washington between Argentine and British diplomats to seek "a conciliation." He said that on that occasion, the English asked him whether the USSR was going to give military support to Argentina, and he answered: "I believe not, gentlemen, because if we support that nation, without a doubt it would win."

Regarding the influence that the restoration of democracy in Argentina can have over this part of the continent, Volski said that it was his opinion that "the return of constitutional government in this nation is an historical example, not only for this part of the continent, but for the whole world. It has been demonstrated there can be no solution through the military repression of a de facto government." Volski stressed that that type of government "cannot provide a solution, not even for the U.S. nor for the highly developed nations that have the capital. It is not an outlet to seek complete obedience without any limits." He added that authoritarianism as a political model has already been overcome by history, although the United States does not acknowledge this fact and is going to try to impose authoritarian regimes such as those that exist in Central America.

It is Volski's opinion that during a preelection stage, the Reagan administration "is not going to carry out any type of military adventure in Nicaragua, because it could cost a lot of coffins for his boys [previous word given in English] and that could harm his possibilities in the elections." Moreover, he did not reject the idea that the U.S. would carry out warlike actions if Reagan wins the elections.

According to the analysis of the Soviet expert, Reagan may try and consolidate "the aggressive stance" that started with the invasion of Grenada in order to "demonstrate it to U.S. voters." Therefore, there is now the intention of organizing the "direct military intervention of El Salvador." Volski insisted that for the time being, "A direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua does not seem to be feasible, but it will insist on its attempt to destabilize the Sandinist government."

U.S. WARNED AGAINST CREATING 'NEW GRENADAS'

PM300939 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh's "Observer's Opinion": "Washington's Mines"]

[Excerpts] The explosion of the mine which damaged the Soviet tanker Lugansk in the approaches to Nicaragua's Puerto Sandino has produced a resounding echo. An echo which was probably unexpected by those behind this latest act of U.S. state terrorism. The promptness of the American authorities' denial of complicity in the incident and the absurdity of the arguments with which they rejected the Soviet protest note have only gone to highlight even more the latest big lie.

Such is Washington's state terrorism; its implementation is confirmed not by private assessments or emotions, but by facts. And here is its ideological substantiation, dating not from the end of the last or the start of the current century, but only 10 days old. This is how R. Reagan formulated Washington's current demands on Nicaragua in one of his latest speeches: We demand that the Nicaraguan Government "change its aggressive foreign policy and the repressive rule inside the country...." "We want Nicaragua to break off its military ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union." What is happening in Nicaragua is "unacceptable" "since the United States has vitally important interests in Central America."

It is as if 90 years have not passed; political thinking in Washington, as we can see, retains its primordial freshness. This being so, it is appropriate to draw the attention of Washington's leaders to at least two fundamental developments which are relatively new in comparison with the times of, so to speak, classical imperialism.

First. The policy of state terrorism, when implemented in the age of nuclear weapons, carries with it catastrophic consequences both for mankind as a whole and for the U.S. people.

Second, and closely linked to the first. Theodore Roosevelt's times have gone forever, the structure of the world and the organization of human life today are such that, no matter on what arsenals of weapons the policy of state terrorism may be based, the peoples will crush it in the same way they crushed fascism.

Yes, the factors borne in mind here include the economic and the defense might of the socialist world. To put it briefly, it would not be bad if people in Washington understood. The situation is unsuitable for the crucifixion of new Grenadas. As regards mines, the position has been as follows for a long time, and this is well known: People may explode them, but often they themselves become the explosion's victims. We are not threatening anyone, simply bringing it to their notice. Our main task remains the same as before -- clearing mines.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY 28 FEB

GF290510 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Feb 84 pp 2, 3

[Speech delivered by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, during the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Armenian SSR at A. Spandaryan State Ballet and Opera Academy Hall on 28 February 1984]

[Text] Comrades, 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period have passed. Each one of them has been a year of further progress of our great activities and the diligent work of the Soviet people; the economic growth rates accelerated in 1983 and the basic national economy indicators improved. Our country progressed considerably in all economic and cultural construction sectors, its economic might increased, and the Soviet people's welfare was raised.

Soviet Armenia's workers have also made a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the party's plans for economic and social development. Their inspirational and patriotic work was once again noted with the honorable gift of the motherland. Due to the achievement of high results in All-Union Socialist Emulation and successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan targets, our republic was awarded with the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, Trade Unions Council and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner.

This award, which is being granted to Soviet Armenia for the eighth time, indicates the devoted work of our republic's working class, villagers, intellectuals, and all the workers. It also represents a high assessment of the fruitful work of the party, soviet, trade unions, and Komsomol organs toward the mobilization of the work collectives to fulfill the tasks facing the republic.

Today, when the banner is conveyed to the republic, naturally we are full of great satisfaction and pride and say our warmest words of gratitude to the Central Committee of the genuine Leninist party, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for highly appreciating the contribution of our republic's workers to the fulfillment of the CPSU 26th Congress resolution and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the further consolidation of the economic and defense power of our motherland.

We express deep gratitude to Leonid Vasiliyevich Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who conveyed the banner to the republic in high appreciation of the activities of Soviet Armenia's party organization and those of all the workers, for his warm words and good wishes addressed to them and for his useful advice and remarks.

The achieved labor victory is a result of the organized condition of our workers, their political knowledge, ability, and persistent and patriotic work. First of all, we would like to note the contribution that the prominent collectives have made to the general achievements of the republic. They have been awarded with the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, and Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner, and the Orders of the Red Banner of the All-Union Trade Unions Council and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, and Komsomol Central Committee. I would like to note the contribution of all those who have dedicated their entire effort, will, knowledge, and expertise to the fulfillment of the great tasks for socialist development and the implementation of the party's targets.

We note with great satisfaction the marvelous achievements of the production associations, enterprises, organizations, and establishments of the industry, construction, transport, agriculture and services sectors in Yerevan, Kirovakan, Akhuryan, and Echmiadzin, and that of the 26 collectives which have been awarded with the Red Banners of the All-Union Socialist Emulation winners.

Leninakan and Dilizhan Cities; Shagumyan, Koris, Sisyan, Nayiri, Abaran and Kamo Rayons; and 45 labor collectives of various national economy branches have been recognized as winners of socialist emulation in the republic.

Allow me, comrades, to warmly and heartily congratulate the workers, enterprises, and organizations' collectives of the cities and rayons which have been recognized as winners in socialist emulation on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers, and wish new successes in creative work for the prosperity of our motherland.

Allow me to congratulate with all my heart the workers of fraternal Georgia and Azerbaijan, our competitors, who have once again achieved high results in the All-Union Socialist Emulation and have been awarded with Red Banners.

Soviet Armenia's workers and the entire public hailed with great happiness the presentation of People's Friendship medal to Leninakan City. Today, we congratulate the Leninakan citizens on the occasion of the high award and are confident that they will respond to that gift with patriotic work and new creations for the prosperity of our great socialist motherland.

Comrades, we are particularly proud of the results of last year. The beginning of the year was exceptionally difficult for us. The fierce snowstorms caused big losses to the national economy and all its branches. The cold spring, the hail, and the drought complicated our work and forced us to make strict changes in our work. However, all that was coupled with determination, organization, purposefulness, consistency, diligent work, and struggle to achieve the projected targets. Our working class, villagers, and intellectuals carried out truly heroic work.

The republic's party organization was constantly implementing the party's course to perfect management; consolidate state, labor, and plan discipline; and raise the responsibility and operational skill of the cadres.

Thanks to all this the difficulties were overcome. The work of national economy branches became normal and stable and the assigned economic and political tasks were successfully fulfilled.

The republic's industry fulfilled the annual plan for the output sales and production of the majority of most important product types before schedule on 26 December. A total of R144,8 million worth of output over the plan was produced. The rate of production volume growth was 5.2 percent. Labor productivity increased by 2.7 percent. The proportion of output to quality work increased and formed 19.5 percent of the overall output volume. A total of 234,8 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 16,600 tons of rolled metal, 38,500 tons of diesel fuel and benzene, and a considerable amount of other raw materials were conserved.

The republic's agricultural workers displayed real heroism last year. Our field workers and livestock breeders fulfilled the plan targets and socialist obligations.

In 1983 the gross agricultural output exceeded the average annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan period by 8.4 percent.

The grain procerement plan were fulfilled by 116.5 percent, that of potatoes by 108 percent, vegetables by 102.1 percent, fruit by 124.6 percent, beetroot by 115.1 percent, tobacco by 101.2 percent, meat by 101 percent, milk by 104.9 percent, eggs by 101.9 percent, and wool by 105.5 percent.

The number of cattle, pigs, and poultry increased. Approximately 2.5 million tons of rough and succulent feed was accumulated at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Today, we particularly want to note those who have achieved high results in field harvest and increase in livestock production.

G. Movsesyan, combine director at Chrapi Sovkhoz in Any Rayon has produced 47 centners of grain per each hectare of drained land. A. Baghdasaryan, vegetable grower at Mkhchyan Village Kolkhoz in Artashat Rayon, has made the average crop per hectare reach 1,000 centners. A. Kasparyan, beetroot grower at Akhuryan Village Kolkhoz in Akhuryan Rayon, has harvested 650 centners of beetroot per hectare.

The brigade directed by V. Hunanyan in Karmirakyugh Sovkhoz in Kamo Rayon has achieved a record crop of 550 centners per hectare. D. Aleksanyan, milkmaid at the Dantsud Village Kolkhoz in Oktemberyan Rayon, and A. Saakyan, milkmaid at Shagumyan Village Kolkhoz in Shagumyan Rayan, and others have produced 5,000 kgs of milk per cow. V. Khazhatryan and G. Atoyan, livestock breeders at Dushi Sovkhoz in Ashtarak Rayon have made the average weight of livestock reach 505 kgs.

Large-scale capital investment has been carried out. Our construction workers overfulfilled the contract work plan and their volume growth was 5.3 percent. On the basis of state capital investments 12 percent more fixed capital than the previous year was commissioned. The commissioning plans for apartment blocks, schools, preschools, hospitals, and polyclinics were fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The socialist obligations were successfully fulfilled by railway and motor transport, civil aviation, communications, and consumer services workers, Substantial quantities of national economy goods and numorous passengers were transported, and the volume of communications output and consumer services were overfulfilled.

A great contribution was made by the scientists, literature and art workers, and the workers of public education, health, culture and education establishments in the fulfillment of the third-year plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Their creative energy, talent, powers, and knowledge are fully serving the further progress of Soviet Armenians' science and culture and that of our entire multinational motherland.

Due to high denomintors in work and socialist emulation, labor medals were granted to N. Mkhitaryan, brigade leader at "Hayelektramekena" production association, and G. Stepanyan, director of "Nor Yerant" Kolkhoz in Sisyan Rayon. The USSR state awards were presented to A. Martirosyan, brigade leader at Atarpekyan Sovkhoz in Raxdhan Rayon, B. Mkhoyan, brigade leader at Medzhavan Sovkhoz in Kalinino Rayon, and V. Martirosyan, brigade leader at the Yerevan electric locks factory.

Glory and honor to the winners of socialist emulation, the heroic working class, the marvelous villagers, the intellectuals, our youths, the glorious women, and to all those who devotedly struggled for the fulfillment of the 1983 national economic plans and contributed to the victory in All-Union Socialist Emulation.

Comrades, this moment we are appreciating the achieved successes in national economy. However, we have no right to ignore the existing mistakes and difficulties and are obliged to see the unsolved issues. Our achievements would have been greater if we had strengthened discipline, law, and order everywhere; if we used more efficiently and fully the existing production, scientific, and technical potential, the reserves and means of socialist emulation; and if those that were lagging did not hide behind the general high denominators.

Last year 41 industrial associations and enterprises did not fulfill the commodities output production plans. A bigger number of associations and enterprises did not fulfill the labor production growth plan. An entire range of associations and enterprises did not fulfill the contractual deliveries and the targets for the implementation of new techniques, increasing output quality, and conserving fuel and material resources. Separate rayons and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not secure the fulfillment of plans for procurement of grains, vegetables, fruit, grapes, meat, and milk. There are many unresolved issues and mistakes in construction, trade, and various branches of the national economy.

All these and the shortcomings in our work were criticized during the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in January of this year.

As you know, the 1984 state plan has been set and in order to secure its fulfillment it is necessary that there should be full analysis in each branch and work collective on the ways, means, and methods to fulfill the socialist obligations, the way to secure labor production growth, and the fulfillment of the plan targets on the reduction of output and labor prime cost, increase of public consumer goods production, increase in output quality and the conservation of all types of resources.

As the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum noted, in order to create real premises for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan on industrial output volume growth, the task of the party, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations work collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises is to secure a 2 to 3 percent overfulfillment of the commodities output production plans in 1984 and fulfill the annual plan by 102 to 103 percent. This is our target and our party task in the industrial sector.

It is necessary to say that in general the industrial workers have begun January 1984 in a good and confident way, fulfilled the commodities output production and sales plans by 102.5 percent and 102.3 percent respectively and secured the rates of their volume growth by 9.4 and 13.3 percent.

However, due to insufficient organization of production and low state and plan discipline, certain republic ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations did not secure the fulfillment of the January 1984 plans. The lagging enterprises are once again hiding behind the prominent enterprises and the republic's high denominators. A total of 34 associations and enterprises did not fulfill the commodities output production plan and 50 enterprises did not fulfill the output sales plan. Despite an overfulfillment of 1.7 percent of the January plan for labor production growth, many production associations and enterprises have underfulfilled that important indicator.

Taken as a whole, the volume of meat procurement in the republic has increased by 17.4 percent, that of the milk by 3.7 percent, and eggs by 23.7 percent. However, 10 republic rayons including Amasiya, Ashtarak, Kalinino, Kafan, Kamo, Krasnoselsk and Mardun Rayons, have reduced the volumes of procured milk. A total of 11 rayons have sold less livestock and poultry to the state than in the previous year.

Despite the considerable growth of installations and construction work, the plan has been fulfilled by a mere 89 percent.

We consider the underfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations impermissible and once again note that all the party, soviet, and economic bodies should take immediate measures to secure the obligatory fulfillment of the 1984 plans and targets by each labor collective.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in February, our direct duty is to carry out the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum instructions, maintain the achieved rate and the general atmosphere of practical solution of set tasks, unswervingly raise the standard of party and state administration of economy, and actively develop and stabilize the positive ideas.

Whatever problems are solved in the economic sector, in the end they are aimed at one task: To raise the living standard of the Soviet people. The important direction of this work is to supply the population with necessary industrial and food products. By deeply comprehending the importance of this problem, the republic's party, soviet, economic, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations should entirely direct the efforts of the labor collectives toward securing the above plan production of consumer goods and the improvement of their variety and quality and the total fulfillment of the Food Program.

The efforts of the agricultural workers should first of all be directed toward the successful completion of the livestock hibernation and the exemplary execution of the spring field work on which the year's successes greatly depend.

It is necessary to constantly perfect and raise the standard of agricultural production and work organization and more actively implement the prominent expertise, scientific achievements, and all that contributes to the growth of crop and provisions production. It is necessary to direct the efforts of all agro-industrial complex workers toward the achievement of final high results.

A lot has to be done in all national economy sectors to considerably improve capital construction.

The obligatory fulfillment of the installations and construction work plans, the improvement of their quality, the full and efficient implementation of capital investments, and the commissioning of the installations on schedule are the basic tasks of the republic's construction organizations collectives and commissions.

The transportation and communications workers should make basic corrections in their work to further reduce transportation expenses and nonrational transportation, raise organization and law and order, more fully satisfy the population demands, and improve services.

The trade and consumer services workers face serious tasks, namely to totally fulfill the plans and socialist obligations, improve the condition of trade and consumer services, and raise the standard of services and the entire work to the standard of people's demands.

In short, substantial and diligent work awaits us. We are obliged to totally fulfill the undertaken socialist obligations for the fourth year of the 5-Year plan period.

The successful beginning of this year in all national economy branches makes us confident that Soviet Armenia's workers are full of determination to mark 1984 with new great work.

Comrades, the victorious Red Banner was conveyed to us prior to the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The republic is heading toward the elections with labor victories.

By voting in favor of the Communists and nonparty bloc, we comrades vote in favor of the further development of our national economy, the strengthening of the country's economic and defense power, the elevation of the living standards of each worker and family, the flourishment of spiritual life, the great and unshakable friendship of all our fraternal people, and the Leninist foreign policy, whose unchangeable aim is stable peace and the achievement of general security and to defend people's independence and rights of socialist progress.

The workers and people of Soviet Armenia, as all the Soviet people, are closely assembled around the genuine Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and unanimously defend the party's wise domestic and foreign policy. They accepted with satisfaction the results of the February Plenum of the party's Central Committee and the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which noted the main course of our party, the unshakable course for the comprehensive perfection of developed socialist public and communist work and peace.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo on your behalf and on behalf of the Communists of the republic and all the workers that, as always, they will constantly struggle for the total fulfillment of the plans, will devote all their powers and energy for the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Leninist Party, and the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for economic and socialist development and will make a worthwhile contribution to the further consolidation of the economic and defense power of our great motherland.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES LENINAKAN AWARD CEREMONY

GF291940 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Speech delivered by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, during the presentation of the Soviet People's Friendship Medal to Leninakan at the Mayisyan Apstambutyan Square on 26 February]

[Text] Dear comrades: All of us are in a gay and happy mood today. Sixty years have passed since that memorable day when the most precious name for the Soviet people -- the name of the immortal Lenin -- was granted to your ancient city.

This anniversary is being marked by the presentation of one of the highest awards of the motherland. Due to service to the revolutionary movement, contributions to the victory in the great war, and successes achieved by the workers in economic and cultural construction, Leninakan has been awarded the People's Friendship medal in accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree.

Allow me to congratulate you and all of Leninakan's citizens on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers on this glorious occasion of the awarding of this esteemed and valuable gift by the motherland and wish you all happiness in life and new successes in work.

We, the participants in this meeting want to express our deep gratitude to the genuine Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee, and to the Soviet Government for their high appreciation of the work and achievements of Leninakan's citizens and for their constant concern for the prosperity and progress of Soviet Armenia.

The republic's workers and people, as all the Soviet peoples, unanimously approved of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum results and the election of the prominent party and Soviet government official, Comrade K.U. Chernenko as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his speech at the plenum, which noted the party's principled course, the continuation of communist work, and the course of peace. The plenum expressed the party's determination to do everything in the future to further consolidate the country's economic and defense power, unswervingly raise the welfare of the people, and the nuclear crisis, establish stability and peace throughout the world, and achieve security.

Comrades, Leninakan has a history going back thousands of years. But its true prosperity did not begin until after the establishment of Soviet rule in Armenia, for which the city's working class and laborers had actively struggled.

The motherland's high award is an expression of appreciation of the struggle, work, achievements, and great creations accomplished by successive generations in Leninakan.

Today, we remember with love and deep respect all those brave revolutionaries and strugglers for Soviet rule, all those who fought under the October banner on the barricades of the May Revolution, a revolution which was the heroic beginning of the historic November 1920, which ended with the victory of Soviet rule in Armenia.

Today, we pay tribute to the builders of socialist Leninakan whose devoted work resulted in constructing the bases of new life, in factories and firms, in bright and beautiful houses, and in streets, schools, hospitals, and culture centers -- all of Shirak was transformed.

Today, we pay tribute to the brave Leninakan citizens, who along with other fraternal peoples, fought in the battlefronts of the great war and who work hard to hasten the day of victory. We bow our heads in the memory of those who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland.

We highly appreciate the patriotic work of all those who during the years after the war and in modern times did and are continuing to develop the city's economy quickly and dynamically to realize the large-scale plans for the social, economic, and cultural development of Leninakan.

Our Leninakan has traversed a great and glorious path and we proudly note that during the past 60 years, it has bore the name of the great Lenin with honor.

Leninakan, one of the prosperous cities of the country, as well as our republic, has soared high with the aid of powerful wings of the Soviet peoples' friendship.

Its socialist present and marvelous achievements are the results of the implementation of the wise Leninist national policy of our party and fraternal assistance of all the Soviet peoples, primarily the great Russian people. The Armenian people will never forget the tremendous assistance given by the Russian people during the grave periods of history and during all stages of socialist construction. The fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and all the Soviet peoples is our priceless wealth, which we will defend and nurture.

Today's Leninakan is a modern, developed, industrial, and highly cultured city. Tens of thousands of industrial enterprises are operating here. They are equipped with the means of modern technology and produce annually over a half billion rubles worth of commodities, 24 percent of which bear the government's stamp of quality. Products are exported to various economic districts in the country.

The achievements of Leninakan's citizens and their patriotic work have been crowned many times with victories in All-Union and Republic Socialist Emulation and been noted by the Order of the Red Banner.

Today's Leninakan actively participates not only in enhancing the republic's industrial potential but also contributes greatly in the development of its spiritual culture. This city, which has produced glorious poets, singers, painters, artists, and marvelous popular craftsmen, is preserving with care and actively developing its labor and cultural traditions.

The welfare of the city's workers and population is constantly rising. Housing construction has received a great push. Let us note that housing has reached 1.5 million square meters compared to 95,000 square meters in 1940. The chain of educational institutes and social and cultural establishments has greatly expanded and the work of city transport has improved. One of the big railway lines in Transcaucausus, the heart of which is in Leninakan, has linked up with a new magnificent airport. Leninakan is changing and becoming more beautiful. Along with the construction of new modern houses, the historic monuments are being preserved with care and old streets and national architectural structures are being renovated.

All these notable achievements of Leninakan's social, economic, and cultural development have been obtained as a result of the inspirational and patriotic work of its workers and due to the political and organizational work of the city's party organization, the city's party committee, the Leninakan city soviet and its executive committee, and the initial party, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations.

Leninakan's path is organically united with the creative course of Soviet Armenia, and the marvelous achievements of the republic's working class, villagers, and public intellectuals are once again noted by the Order of The Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Leninakan is the city of patriotic internationalists. There are many collectives here which have international structure and where various representatives of the nations and nationalities of our country work side by side. Firm fraternal relations have been established between Leninakan and Gutaytse, Kirovabad, and Tartu, whose socialist emulation produces marvelous work results. The city's workers, who are loyal to their internationalist duty, are struggling with great devotion to realize our party's plans and the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and making their contributions to further development of our multinational country.

And it is very significant that Leninakan, the city which is rich with internationalist traditions, is being adorned with the People's Friendship medal. Comrades, substantial work has been carried out. However, there is more which needs to be done.

At the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said: "Regarding the basic directions of our economy's development, they are clearly defined by the party. The intensification, the fast implementation of the achievements of science and technology in production and the realization of large-scale comprehensive plans must raise the productive powers of our public to a new qualitative standard." Along with all the workers of the republic, Leninakan's citizens must consistently work and put forth maximum efforts to make their contribution to realize the economic policy and to struggle for efficiency in production, raise the quality of output, effectively utilize production capabilities, and conserve resources. It is necessary to constantly strengthen discipline, organization, law and order in all sectors of production and public life in the city.

It is the duty of each communist and worker to participate energetically in the realization of those important targets, to achieve best final results, and to struggle actively for the successful solution of the economic and political questions facing us.

The city's party organization must further improve its communist education work of laborers and raise it to deal effectively with the great and complicated questions of perfecting developed socialism.

Comrades, Soviet Armenia's workers, as all the Soviet peoples, are heading toward the USSR Supreme Soviet elections with new achievements. They are closely assembled around the genuine Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee; they unanimously defend and warmly approve the party's domestic and foreign policies; and they are doubling their efforts to realize the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to fulfill and overfulfill the current year plans and socialist obligations and the entire 5-year plan targets on economic and socialist development.

We are confident that Leninakan's workers as always will be in the ranks of the advanced in the struggle.

Allow me to once again warmly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the occasion of receiving this high award of the motherland and wish you all happiness, health, and great work successes.

Glory to the medal bearer Leninakan and its marvelous workers.

Long live the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples. Long live our great motherland, the USSR.

Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

GOSPLAN CHIEF AT TYUMEN, DISCUSSES OIL SECTOR

PM291340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Perepeltkin report: "Siberia's Energy Resources. Visiting Session of USSR Gosplan Collegium in Tyumen"]

[Text] Tyumen -- It can be confidently said that the resources of Tyumen Oblast, a most important petroleum- and gas-producing region, today occupy and will continue to occupy a leading position in the all-union fuel and energy complex. This is why the USSR Gosplan Collegium held an expanded visiting session, as already reported a few days ago, in Tyumen -- the place where the fate of the Energy Program will be largely decided.

A large group of collegium members and leading specialists from the union's main planning body headed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman, arrived here in order to study in greater detail the development prospects of the region's petroleum and gas industry, examine the problems in greater depth, and obtain a clear picture of the current state of affairs. Taking part in the session's work were G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom; Oblispolkom Chairman V.V. Nikitin; V.A. Dinkov, minister of the gas industry; N.A. Maltsev, minister of the petroleum industry; V.G. Chirskov, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; and P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification.

The participants in the session conducted detailed and businesslike talks with labor collectives in Novyy Urengoy, Noyabrsk, Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut, Tobolsk, and Tyumen. A wide and varied range of problems concerning the new stage in opening up West Siberia's petroleum and gas resources were discussed.

"Everything we saw during our working tour of the oblast," N.K. BAybakov said at the collegium session in Tyumen, "offered convincing proof that this region has a vast energy potential. The rates and scale of achievements are impressive. I had an opportunity to visit here at the time when the first boreholes were just becoming operational. It was hard then to imagine that the volume of extraction of raw materials would reach its present levels."

I am leafing through the brochure "Tyumen's Abundant Oil" [Bolshaya Neft Tyumeni], published in Sverdlovsk in 1965, when Siberia's oilmen shipped to the refineries about 1 million metric tons of "black gold" (Approximately equal to their present daily output). There were no pipelines then. Samotlor, which had only just been discovered by the geologists, was not yet "operational," and the eternal taiga was not yet accustomed to the voices of men and the clamor of machinery. The brochure's author, N.K. Baybakov, at that time chairman of the USSR Gosplan State Committee for the Petroleum Extracting Industry, wrote as follows: "The West Siberian petroleum and gas fields contain reserves of petroleum and gas that provide real preconditions for the development there of one of the country's leading petroleum- and gas-extracting bases...."

Years have passed, the taiga and tundra region have changed beyond recognition, becoming a major industrial complex, but the geologists' task remains the same as before: the quest for new deposits. After all, this alone can ensure reliable and steady extraction work in the future. However, the mineral prospectors have recently become unjustifiedly keen on detailed work on structures which are already known, and they have concentrated considerable efforts in the Central Ob region. At the same time the oblast's geological map contains large "blank spots." In the collegium members' opinion, these areas must be covered by a network of test boreholes which could bring to light additional underground deposits of petroleum and gas.

Addressing the collegium, Glavtyumengeologiya Chief F.K. Salmanov emphasized once more that the mineral resources of West Siberia are highly promising and that new deposits are still being discovered, among them the Bakhilovskoye, Purpeyskoye, and Pogranichnoye fields. The quest will become more productive if the borehole drillers are supplied with better equipment, if the seismic survey workers are provided with the latest apparatus, and if more attention is paid to social and consumer service questions. Listing the main administration's guidelines for the next 5-year plan and for the more distant future, F.K. Salmanov said that the geologists are aware of their role and responsibility in the development of the fuel and energy complex. They understand it and they will not let people down.

The report by R.I. Kuzovatkin, deputy minister of the petroleum industry, struck rather a different note. It is well known that last year, for the first time in the entire period of exploiting the Siberian oil fields, the petroleum industry workers failed to cope with the extraction plans. Things are not going too well this year either. There are some objective reasons (weather conditions, interruptions in power supply), but there are also others which are largely within the extraction workers' control. The main thing is the poor utilization of the boreholes. Considerable funds and efforts by borehole drillers have been expended, but petroleum has yet to reach the surface.

After listing the difficulties experienced by the petroleum industry workers and complaining about the partners -- the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Transport Construction, and others -- R.I. Kuzovatkin also spoke of the heights that have to be scaled in the future.

These figures, however, differed considerably from those outlined by the geologists. The collegium members instructed the representatives of the two departments to calculate the potential more carefully, to consider all reserves, and to reach a joint decision in the near future.

The gas industry is developing especially fast in Tyumen Oblast. The "Blue Flame" extraction workers are confidently marching toward the great goal -- they have resolved to supply the national economy in the near future with 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day. Powerful installations for comprehensive has preparationare operational or under construction in the tundra -- they feed an entire system of long-distance gas pipelines stretching into the country's European part and beyond our state's borders.

In his report V.S. Chernomyrdin, deputy minister of gas industry and chief of the "Tyumengazprom" Association, spoke of the estimated extraction volumes for the 12th and subsequent 5-year plan up to the year 2000 and cited convincing arguments in support of these figures. Although the valuable fuel and chemical raw material will have to be extracted further and further to the north and from increasingly great depths, the oblast will still remain the state's main gas field.

Among the especially complex problems awaiting immediate solution the following two were cited: the processing and transportation of condensate and the construction of surface installations at the Yamburgskoye field. Condensate, sometimes called "white petroleum" is future gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel, and in the manufacture of certain other products needed by the national economy one metric ton of this raw material can replace about two metric tons of petroleum. There are quite large condensate deposits in the oblast's north, yet their utilization has still practically not been organized -- this requires the creation of an entire package of complicated and labor-intensive facilities. As regards Yamburg, this polar field is destined to take over from Urengoy and provide in the future the main increase in gas extraction. The only problem is that nature has placed a rich underground deposit in an exceptionally inconvenient place -- the extreme north with its permafrost, bare tundra, and lack of roads. Whatever you tackle, you have to seek an unusual and unconventional solution.

Speaking about this in his address, V.P. Kuramin, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, emphasized that the move into the polar latitudes must be backed up by the highest level of technical equipment for construction workers and absolute efficiency on the part of associated suppliers.

When discussing the development prospects of the petroleum and gas industry, mention must, of course, be made of the stability of electric power supply to the fields, the timely construction of railroads and highways, and increase in the capacity of pipeline and river transportation, and other matters which are equally important for the region. The collegium discussion was specific and frank, at times even sharp. Some comrades failed in their attempts to cover up the essence of the matter with obscure formulas or to use the artificial "raising" of countless questions as a substitute for specific analysis and precise proposals. Many complaints by the geologists and the petroleum and gas industry workers were found to be correct. Therefore the leaders of the energy, machine builing, and chemical sectors must promptly change their attitude toward the northerners' demands.

The visiting session spoke of the need to bear in mind the lessons of the recent past. The delayed start of construction work on the railroad linking Tyumen to Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, and Novvy Urengoy cost the state dearly. What about power stations? Had they been commissioned ahead of schedule, as they were supposed to be, oilmen would not find themselves today on starvation "energy rations." A new, more complex, and more responsible stage in the opening up of West Siberia has begun. The detachments of geological survey workers must now penetrate the least accessible places, and extraction now involves expensive and demanding processes such as the mechanized -- and primarily gas lift -- methods of exploiting deposits and the artificial boosting of petroleum recovery from strata.

It goes without saying that it is not easy to forecast the development of a vast and unique region like Tyumen Oblast even on the basis of thorough analysis. The USSR Gosplan Collegium examined a great deal of material at its visiting session. Work on it will continue. Nevertheless, the main conclusion has been drawn: The petroleum- and gas-bearing zone will continue to provide the country with fuel and energy raw materials for a ling time. Thinking over the prospects and looking into the future, geologists, gas and petroleum industry workers, and working people in associated sectors must all from now on work highly productively, with total dedication, and with the utmost efficiency in their posts. By solving today's tasks, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, we are creating the preconditions for scaling much greater heights in the future.

DYMSHITS AT MEETING OF CONSTRUCTION VOLUNTEERS

PM290852 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Bon Voyage, Volunteers!"]

[Excerpts] To be in the front line of communist construction is part of the traditions of the young people of the land of the soviets. Some 10,000 young men and women -- warriors of the all-union shock Komsomol detachment named for the Lenin Komsomol -- have sworn to continue and augment this tradition. On 27 March they set off for 5-year plan construction sites. A ceremonial meeting in Moscow was devoted to this event.

V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and other speakers emphasized that the detachment was formed in the year of the 60th anniversary of the attribution of the name of V.I. Lenin to the Komsomol.

The meeting was attended by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction department, leaders of number of ministries and departments, and party and Komsomol veterans.

FRENCH EDITION OF GROMYKO WORKS PUBLISHED

LD300806 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 30 TASS -- "For Safeguarding Peace On Our Planet" is the title of a French-Language collection of works, speeches and statements by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The book has been put out in a mass edition by the publishing house Pergamon Press France.

This book, said Ian Maxwell, general manager of Pergamon Press, in an interview with a TASS correspondent, will enable the French and readers in other francophone countries to get to know better the works of Andrey Gromyko which set out the guidelines and principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the position of the USSR on major international problems.

The materials making up the book show convincingly that the main task of the Soviet foreign policy is to safeguard peace. The Soviet Union has been following such a line for many years now.

Ian Maxwell said that in his view the book will be useful to all those who want to learn more about the Soviet foreign policy and the activities of the Soviet Union in the international arena.

PROCEEDINGS REPORT OF 23 MAR AUCCTU PLENUM

PM281547 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] The seventh AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday. The plenum examined the question "Trade Union Tasks Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenum and to Voters of the Moscow City Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug." A report was delivered by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: I.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow city trade union; Yu.I. Rodionov, fitter at the Voroshilovgradteplovoz production association; I.I. Kostyukov, chairman of the metallurgical industry workers trade union central committee; T.F. Atyashkina, milkmaid at the Strelnikova state livestock breeding center in Alamedinskiy Rayon, Kirghiz SSR; V.V. Kolosok, chairman of the Chelyabinsk Oblast trade union council; A.A. Belyakov, lathe operator at the F.E. Dzerzinskiy Volgograd tractor plant production association; L.M. Gerasimova, production training expert at the No 13 Lomonosov Agricultural Vocational and Technical College in Leningrad Oblast; N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the rail transportation and transportation construction workers trade union central committee; T.A. Safina, painters' team leader at construction administration 10 of the Vladivostok Zhilstroy-1 trust; Ye.G. Kuznetsov, trade union committee chairman at the Yeniseyles lumber production association in Krasnoyarsk Kray; A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian republic trade union council; M.A. Srebnyy, chairman of the mining industry workers trade union central committee; L.A. Malaya, teacher at the No 50 school in Lvov; and D.Ya. Brusnik, chairman of the Kustanay Oblast trade union council.

The AUCCTU plenum noted with profound satisfaction that the trade unions and all working people wholly and fully approve and ardently support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, talented organizer of the masses, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and staunch fighter for the implementation of communist ideals -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The resolution adopted by the AUCCTU plenum instructed trade union councils and committees and all trade union organizations to be unswervingly guided by and implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and to the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, and to make them the basis for trade unions' practical activity in further fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Taking part in the plenum's work were B.I. Gostev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economics Department, V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and leaders of ministries and departments.

CHERNENKO MESSAGE TO FRANCISCANS REPORTED

LD301318 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union believes that "not a single opportunity, not a single chance should be missed for returning to the path of talks". This is said in a message from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was conveyed to a delegation of the municipality of the Italian City of Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan Order. The delegation met in the Kremlin today with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who handed over to the guests Konstantin Chernenko's reply to a peace message from this delegation.

"Communists and catholics, as is known, hold different philosophical views. But this does not prevent us from jointly struggling for peace when the world has found itself in serious danger," the Soviet leader pointed out.

"The threat of nuclear war really grows as a result of the started deployment of new American missiles in Europe and the sharp increases in the activity of the forces of imperialism, which is openly seeking strategic military superiority over the USSR and world domination."

"More and more people on earth today are coming to realize the danger of the present march of events, jeopardizing the very existence of mankind," Konstantin Chernenko stated further in his message. "They are not only coming to realize it but also trying vigorously to counter it. This is a manifestation of the instinct of self-preservation, which is natural both in every person and in every nation. Today it is becoming embodied in concrete actions -- the impressive protest movement involving millions of people. They are opposed to the reckless, short-sighted actions of those politicians, who do not realize or do not want to realize how criminal their banking on the uncontrolled and continual buildup of means of exterminating people is."

This inspires the hope that the current situation in the world can be rectified, Konstantin Chernenko wrote in his message. "The road to this is not easy but obvious -- it is that of renouncing confrontation, firmly embarking on the path of detente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and setting out radically to reduce armaments on the principles of equality and equal security."

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, EXPORTS OF GAS

LD292301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS) -- The Soviet Union intends to considerably increase its extraction of natural gas in the next few years. This is envisaged in the USSR's Energy Program, which defines the basic long-term trends of development.

The emphasis on gas is a new element in Soviet energy policy, said Vladimir Filanovskiy, chief of the Oil and Gas Industry Department of the USSR State Planning Committee, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. He recalled that even quite recently priority was being given to oil.

Gas reserves are quite considerable in the USSR. True, they are situated mainly in the north, in Siberia, where the climate is harsh, and the exploitation of Siberian reserves requires enormous material and human resources.

Last year gas production in the USSR reached 536 billion cubic meters. Today its share in the overall consumption of fuel in the country is already approaching 30 percent. The Energy Program envisages a sharp rise in gas extraction, which will provide the country with fuel in the necessary period in order to prepare for more extensive use of nuclear energy and for the use of natural energy sources -- the sun, the wind, the warmth of the earth and others.

The Soviet Union not only fully satisfies its own requirements for gas but also exports it. Vladimir Filanovskiy considers that in planning the long-term development of the gas industry it is advisable to take notice of the scientists' proposal not to expand the export of natural gas in the future but to begin supplying energy-intensive products abroad based on gas, primarily chemical products.

RAILWAYS MINISTRY CRITICIZED, IMPROVES WORK

LD292149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The workers of the Segezha Pulp and Paper Combine are fulfilling their monthly plan for the dispatch of finished output. During the last 6 days consumers have been sent 377 truckloads, including 100 above plan. We remind you that on 22 March the Vremya program showed a critical reportage by our correspondent in Karelia. He reported that over 25 million paper sacks had accumulated in the stores of the Segezha Pulp and Paper Combine because of a shortage of railway trucks. It had even been necessary to halt production even though the combine's products are awaited by enterprises producing mineral fertilizer and cement, and of course by agricultural workers. Seeds for sowing are stored in these paper sacks.

We have received an official answer signed by Comrade Konarev, the USSR Railways Minister. The minister reports that the organization of the dispatch of output from the Segezha Combine has been reviewed together with the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Specific measures have been outlined which will ensure that the excessive stockpile of paper and paper sacks is dispatched before 15 April. Disciplinary action has been taken against those responsible for failure to load the paper. The loading of output from the Segezha Combine has been proceeding ahead of schedule since 23 March. The Railways Ministry is keeping a rigorous check on the dispatch of paper articles from the combine.

RAILWAYS MINISTRY, KALININGRAD PORT CRITICIZED

LD292346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] A bulletin, reported by our correspondent Stanislav Chekalin from the Kaliningrad maritime commercial port:

[Chekalin] Some cargo arrives in the port. The dockworkers soon unload the freight cars and the holds of the vessels, and the cargo from the cars is moved on board the vessels, while the cargo from the holds is transferred into cars. This is the logic of inter-relations between the partners in the transportation operation. However, it often happens that the cars that arrive at the port then leave empty, while on the port's territory enormous quantities of important cargo for the economy and foodstuffs keep accumulating. A special word even has emerged: regulation [regulirovka]. According to such a regulation, cars are being sent back empty, sometimes across the whole country, while at the same time there are cargo loads waiting in the port to be transported to the same destination.

We have already spoken on this subject, and so has Mayak, and the newsroom. The Ministry of Railways admitted that the criticism against it is justified, and announced that by order from the ministry it is categorically forbidden to send out empty freight cars from ports and border railroad stations, when there is freight there waiting to be delivered. But what is the situation now? This question I address to (Valeriy Pavlovich Ponchenko), deputy chief of operations in the port:

[Ponchenko] Regrettably, the state of affairs regarding the port has not changed for the better. Last year more than 12,000 cars were sent out empty from the port, and incidentally this was just the quantity which we would have needed to fulfill the dispatch plan. And now at the end of the first quarter we have here cargo which arrived last year and is still awaited, urgently awaited by enterprises in the country, while it stands in the port.

[Chekalin] This is hardly a rational way of doing things. In conclusion, it should be made clear that all transfers of cars in the regulation system are made on direct instructions from the Ministry of Railways, which is thus acting against its own order. Where is the logic?

BRIEFS

UZBEK INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- The volume of industrial production in Uzbek SSR increased by 26 percent during the past 5 years. On 1 March last year, it totalled over R20 billion. The great strength of the economy is making possible the realization of the current social program in Uzbekistan, which is the biggest in the republic's history. For example, the funds made available for the realization of the new social program in Uzbekistan during the current year equals the amount spent for the same purpose between 1966 and 1970, that is to say during the whole of the 8th 5-Year Plan period. This policy, which is aimed at upgrading the welfare of the Soviet people, does not change. The wages of workers and civil servants increased more than 5 percent every year during the past 3 years. The wages of the kolkhoz farmers also increased. The pensions increased as well. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Mar 84 GF]

SCIENCE ACADEMY CHIEF ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD300848 Moscow Television Servic in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Talk by Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at All-Union Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex]

[Text] Dear comrades, the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums and the Food Program could not, of course, fail to have also affected the circles of scientists of the Academy of Sciences. They made us review very attentively both the work which we were conducting earlier for other purposes and the work which we are now conducting, so as to derive the maximum benefit from it for a solution of questions concerning the Food Program and for assistance to agriculture.

I shall begin, comrades, with what is probably an unpleasant thing. You are aware and have read in the newspapers and seen in photographs how well our spacemen are photographing the surface of Venus, and have even been determining -- this has not yet been published in the newspapers, but it will be published -- they have also been determining the compositon of the soils on its surface. Now a similar system was developed by us to assess the wetness of soils and the moisture content, the salinity of soils and the sufficiency or insufficiency of watering. This system comprises dual-frequency, side-view radars. They make it possible to check on the correctness of the water supply -- the sufficiency of the watering -- or on excessive watering, which is very important. If there is excessive watering, this frequently leads to the salination of soils, as you know. Mineralized waters are drawn up from the depths to the surface, and this leads to salination. Indeed, all this can be registered quite quickly by an ordinary agricultural aircraft. In approximately an hour it is possible to compile a complete scheme, so to speak, of the moisture content and the sufficiency of watering over an area of roughly 4,000 hectares. This is a fully effective method for checking, for avoiding all sorts of distorted figures and for correctly regulating watering.

Comrades, you see, this system was worked out some years ago. However, comrades, we have only a few aircraft with this equipment. And it is the very equipment which we made in our laboratories. Comrade Pleshakov, minister of the radio industry, swore to me that he would introduce the matter into industrial production, and there is a need to make about 200 of them for the country as a whole, you see. They are considerably less complicated than, let us say, our normal domestic television set. Nothing has been done in this respect for many years. And this is, comrades, a very important method of control: a cheap, fast and effective one. However, I would think that for all of you in your own oblasts it would be essential to know how irrigation is going, what the moisture content is, where it is necessary primarily to irrigate and where there is enough moisture since further irrigation could result in salination of the soil.

But after this unpleasant news, I shall tell you now about something more pleasant. The Academy of Sciences was asked by the tractor manufacturing industry to study in detail our tractors and combines. And one of the institutes, a very highly qualified institute, our country's Institute of Machine Science -- Konstantin Vasilyevich Frolov is its director -- was entrusted by us with this task. And I have to say that the institute dealt very conscientiously with the work, and a whole number of recommendations of the institute have been introduced in the Niva Combine. And there is a whole number of recommendations for the further stage of modernization, there is a whole number of recommendations for the Don Combine.

So, I think that this is positive work and we will continue it, of course, and will try to improve the reliability of our agricultural machinery. The fact is, comrades, that we are making more tractors and combine harvesters than any other country in the world. However, our agriculture is still insufficiently equipped with these machines and insufficiently equipped because there are too many breakdowns. This is because of the quality of production, partly, and partly because of an insufficient standard of qualified maintenance, so to speak, and insufficiently responsible care for these machines.

Well, that is the result. I am hoping that those measures which are now being employed will be fairly successful soon.

I normally live during the summer with my large family on the Volga. There they are now going over to stubble mulch tillage. This is, of course, a correct thing to do, because there is a very thin layer of humus there, underneath which there is sand. The old method of tillage is, of course, simply by no means suitable in the area. I have in mind nonirrigated farming. Normally the secretary of the rayon committee comes along, and we have a talk. He says: "You know, we have received these stubble mulch tillage plows, and in our sandy soil we manage to till only six hectares before we have to remove the plowshares -- knock them off, sharpen them, and so on. Comrades, six hectares is less than a shift. I say to him: Listen, we have an institute of metallurgy in Moscow. Take three or four of your lads there. The institute will show you powder-coating methods which can make these components of yours more durable. That might suit you. They indeed did this. They received the powders and the methods of spraying them on. They were instructed in this work. It was not a long affair. They spent just 2 weeks here in Moscow and in Tula, at the Tula Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy. The next year I arrived there. Well, I asked, how did the matter turn out for you? He said: You know, it is the first year that we have not had any difficulties in plowing, sowing and in harvesting as a result of using these means which you recommended. It turns out that a simple application of this hardening spray, you know, of this treatment, led to those 6 hectares being transfered into 40 hectares.

I should say that the union Academy of Sciences also worked on the development of those powders and those types of coatings, which are suitable for use in various instances. Paton and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences made a very big contribution in this regard. The Belorussian Academy of Sciences organized the production -- correctly speaking, it was in Belorussia and not under the academy, but rather with its assistance and with the assistance of the Ministry of Higher Education -- organized also the extensive use of powders just for agricultural equipment.

Indeed, comrades, I have not heard any of the speakers here say that they had employed powder technology in smelting for the restoration of agricultural equipment. What has been said here -- and I regard it as an important utterance -- is that a study is being conducted on how to plan a maximum harvest yield in given agricultural land.

I should say the following. Our computer center at the Academy of Sciences is now very assiduously occupied with precisely this aspect of the matter -- namely, research into how by means of simple mathematical methods and taking account of all agricultural experience to plan optimal conditions of fertility in soils. Methods have now been developed by means of computers -- tiny computers, not big ones, you know, like this rostrum and chair of ours, but by means of machines like those on this table. Comrades, several years ago at Academician Skryabin's institute, methods were developed for obtaining artificial fodder protein.

Paraffinaceous oil served as the raw material for this fodder protein. It was produced by microbiological means. Factories were created in our country -- they belong to Mikrobioprom [Directorate of the Microbiological Industry] -- and we began to produce a considerable amount of this fodder protetin.

Now, as you know, we are endeavoring to economize on oil. The Council of Ministers instructed us to investigage if it was possible to replace the raw material. Work has been carried out and now Mikrobioprom has put this work on factory rails, as one could say, and now, as far as I understand it, a small production unit is in operation on a semicommercial basis and fodder protetin is being obtained from natural gas.

We have developed several pheromones in this institute and we are now engaged on rather a lot of substances facilitating the removal of harmful fauna and flora; we are making pesticides and so on.

Now, after we elaborated the Food Program, our institutes -- see, Yuriy Anatoliyevich Ovchinnikov is here -- together with chemistry and biochemistry institutes, began to develop our own recipes for these pesticides and other means of plant production. We shall be faced with many difficulties. For example, we are developing the technology but it will also be necessary to arrange production. The quantities involved are not very great. The demand is not so great. It is small-tonnage chemical production. And small-tonnage chemical production is not very well developed in our country. We shall have to set up a couple of small-tonnage works, or perhaps three or four such works in order to produce this output. [applause]

WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENTS IN MARCH REPORTED

PM281546 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most parts of the USSR's European territory the first half of the 10-day period was warm: the maximum air temperatures were between 3-8 degrees. In the second half of the 10-day period it grew colder. West of a line linking Semferopol, Zhitomir, Minsk, and Pskov, and also in Leningrad Oblast and the Karelian ASSR average air temperatures were 2-4 degrees below normal. Minimum air temperatures during the cold spell dropped to minus 24 degrees north of the line linking Riga, Vitebsk, Penza, and Saratov, and in more southern areas they fluctuated between minus 6-10 degrees and minus 15 degrees.

On the greater part of the territory there was no more than 5 mm of precipitation, and in some places there was none at all. A considerable amount of preciptation fell on the greater part of Moldavia's territory and in certain oblasts in the Ukraine, and also in Krasnodar Kray and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus.

The thickness of the snow cover has decreased and fluctuates mainly between 5-15 cm. The thickest cover (up to 65 cm in places) is to be found in Estonia, in the Northern region, northeast of the Northwest Region, the north of the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the east of the Urals Region.

Vegetation of winter grain crops and of sown and meadow grasses has resumed in the south of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus.

Virtually throughout the USSR's European territory fruit crops are in a state of forced dormancy. The wintering of plants passed without problems almost everywhere. Only in the extreme south of Krasnodar and Stavropol Kraus are the fruit crops in blossom.

The weather was cool in the Transcaucasian republics: only on individual days did the air warm up to 10-13 degrees and on the Black Sea coast to 18 degrees. It rained on 3-7 days and 25-45 mm of precipitation fell during this time. In most areas the ground has thawed out. The vegetation of winter grain crops has resumed. The moisture content of topsoil is predominantly good. The buds on pear, peach, apricot, cherry-plum, sweet cherry, and morello cherry trees have swollen and in some places they have burst. The sap has started rising in grape vines. In places in Georgia peach, apricot, early pear and sweet cherry trees have started blossoming 5-7 days earlier than normal.

In most agricultural regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan the weather was warmer than usual, and on individual days thaws were observed. During the day air temperatures rose to 1-6 degrees, and in southern Kazakhstan to 7-18 degrees. In some places here the vegetation of alfalfa and aftergrowing of grass on pastures has set in. The nights were cold, in particular at the beginning and in the middle of the 10-day period, when frosts in the range of minus 15-25 degrees and in the Transbaykal region in the range of 26-34, were registered.

Little precipitation fell in most part of Siberia and Kazakhstan, and in some places there was none. The biggest quantity of precipitation (11-30 mm) was registered in individual parts of Omsk and Kemerovo Oblasts, the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray, Uralsk, East Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, and Alma-Ata Oblasts and in places in Kyzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts.

The thickest snow cover (30-55 cm) remains in the north of the agricultural regions of West Siberia and Irkutsk Oblast. On most of the territory the thickness of the snow cover is between 5 and 25 cm. The conditions for the wintering of winter wheat grain crops were satisfactory.

In Central Asian republics the first few days of the 10-day period were the coldest, then it grew warmer. Maximum air temperatures in mountain areas of Kirghizia rose to 10 degrees, and in the north of Uzbekistan and Turmenia to 10-15 degrees, while on the remaining territory they were within the range of 18-25 degrees. It rained everywhere. Everywhere, with the exception of Kirghizia, the resumption of winter grain crop vegetation was observed. In some places in the extreme south of the Central Asian republics apricot buds burst and a number of stone fruit crops started blossoming. The sap has begun to rise in the vineyards.

TV PROGRAM ON COMPUTERS, AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

OW300631 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 27 March carries a 40-minute "Science and Life" program hosted by journalist Igor Zhukov, presenting the first installment in a series entitled "Automation: Problems of Science and Introduction."

The program begins with video showing a computer flow assembly line. Over video, Zhukov then outlines the development of four generations of computers, from those using electron tubes to those fitted with large-scale integrated circuits.

After citing the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the implementation of automated production, Zhukov stresses the problem of "developing a unified scientific and technical policy in the sphere of automation." He then introduces Academician Valentin Afanasyevich Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and invites him to open the series.

Koptyug says: "The decrees of the party and the state devoted to accelerating scientific and technical progress in our country stress that automation is one of the crucial ways of ensuring scientific and technical progress. "Contemporary technical and technological decisions are inconceivable without extensive use of automation facilities, without automatic control of equipment, including machine tools, and without optimizing the operation of technological processes using computer hardware. "The orientation of extensively using robot technology and creating quickly rearrangeable automated lines raises the problem of automation to a totally new plane and gives it a new resonance and scale in the framework of our country's national economy. Therefore, I think that the series of programs on the problems of automation conceived by central television is very topical.

"First and foremost I would like to emphasize that the problem of automation is a problem of a special level of complexity. One cannot imagine the most extensive introduction of automation facilities directly into the production sphere without developed automation of design, without ensuring widespread automated processing of the entire flow of scientific and technical information, without proper automation of scientific research work, and -- this should be particularly stressed -- without training personnel who are completely familiar with automation equipment.

"The problem of automation affects all spheres of our lives. It is a typical interbranch problem and therefore the requirements of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on measures to accelerate the development of scientific and technical progress are particularly significant, requirements which boil down to formulating a unified state scientific and technical policy.

"This is particularly significant in the sphere of automation, because the resources which need to be exploited to develop all branches of this group of problems and their extensive application in production are very significant; should the efforts of the various ministries and departments turn out to be incompatible, there would be very serious losses of resources. We have already encountered situations in the sphere of computer hardware where these efforts have indeed turned out to be insufficiently compatible.

"Therefore, the resolution of all aspects of scientific and technical tasks in the field of automation requires a unified strategic line guided by a scientifically based methodology."

"The Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences traditionally pays great attention to the problem of automation. Moreover, work is conducted in the interest of the national economy, of science itself, and in the interest of the higher education system.

"The existence of the Institute of Automation and Electrometry -- which today should more correctly be called the Institute for Developing the Methodology for Building Large-Scale Automated Systems -- within the Siberian departmental structure has turned out to be very important for us.

"As an example I will cite one of the efforts of this institute: The timely and extensive publication of the wise principle of constructing automated systems based on computer automated measurement and control design standards. This institute developed a general concept as well as a broad range of models from which -- as with simple building blocks -- one can assemble a system for automating a variety of tasks, that is, for various purposes and various levels of complexity."

Koptyug continues: "In due course the experimental plant of the Siberian Department provided an extensive output of these models. Later, many of the ministries picked these up, but unfortunately far from all of them. Subsequently, the institute developed a concept and principle regarding basic models to unify computers of different levels and different types and create large multicomputer complexes. Now, ideas and prospects are being worked out to utilize microprocessors in automation processes and in solving various automation tasks by microprocessor technology. In the Institute of Automation and Electrometry, one can familiarize oneself not only with what has been implemented today, but also with what will constitute the foundation of automation in the future."

Vido then shows mainframe computers, display monitors and other computer hardware at the Institute of Automation and Electrometry, cutting to a shot of the institute's director Academician Yu. Ye. Nesterikhin, who discusses the importance of computer training at the school level and the acceleration of experimental design work in computer science so that equipment is not outdated at the beginning of series production.

Video shows the various stages of the computer-aided design system used at the institute, including creation of the flowchart by the designer and the use of a flatbed plotter and computers to produce the finished function block. Zhukov notes that the flatbed plotter was created in 1978 but still is not in series production.

Nesterikhin notes the problem of uncoordinated equipment production, citing the example of his institute, which uses the computer automated measurement and control international standard whereas the Vyshgorod Special Design Bureau in the Ukraine uses a different standard, resulting in a "completedly unjustified and great loss of time." He notes the need to create a scientific and technical association to produce equipment for industry from the design to the model stage.

Video then shows the institute' aerospace data processing laboratory, with Nesterikhin explaining how photographs of the earth's topography are enhanced with the help of computers. Nesterkhin urges greater cooperation between institutes and various industries in complex fields where disciplines such as optics and laser and computer technologies are combined.

In conclusion, Zhukov says that the next program in the series will deal with problems of automation at the West Siberian Metallurgical Plant, the Novosibirsk State University and the Novosibirsk Scientific Center.

ORBITING COSMONAUTS HEALTHY, FULFILLING PROGRAMS

LD300849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are in the 52d day of their work in space. Work with the automatic cargo ship Progress-19 has been fully completed. Fuel for the unified engine installation, drinking water and oxygen have been pumped into the station's systems. All cargo has been transferred into the accommodation of Salyut-7. Part of the medical research program is an experiment codenamed "Sport." While measured physical exercises are being carried out -- walking and running to a certain rhythm, and training on a cycle ergometer -- each cosmonaut's basic physical parameters are recorded, such as arterial pressure, breathing rate and pulse, and an electro-cardiogram is made. An analysis of the results of the measurements at different stages of the flight make it possible to evaluate the physical training of the cosmonauts, their work capacity and the state of their health. Data from this medical research confirms that all members of the crew are healthy, that they feel well, and that the planned flight program is being fulfilled.

COSMOS 1546 LAUNCHED 29 MAR, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD291623 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1,546" artificial earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space exploration. It was put in orbit close to a stationary one with the following initial parametres: the distance from the earth's surface -- 36,029 km; the period of revolution round the earth -- 24 hours 8 minutes; the inclination of the orbit -- 1 degree 19 minutes.

The equipment installed in the satellite functions normally.

TV 'SCIENCE AND LIFE' PROGRAM ON MENDELEYEV

OW280130 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0840 GMT on 11 March carries the weekly 30-minute "Science and Life" program. This week's program is devoted to Dmitriy Ivanovich Mendeleyev.

The program, presented by journalist K.A. Kuznetsova, discusses events of 17 February 1869, the day Mendeleyev reportedly postulated the Periodic Table of elements. A number of Soviet scientists reconstruct this day and outline the enormous work preceding it. Various aspects of Mendeleyev's work are discussed as video shows Mendeleyev's office and lecture halls associated with him in Leningrad.

Kuznetsova interviews Dr D.N. Trifonov, who recalls documents from the Mendeleyev archive, and together they trace the events of 17 February 1869.